"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; partly cloudy Friday; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,858. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS ENTERS LAST DAY AT WORK

Both Houses Sit Late in Desperate Effort to Finish Money Bills by Noon.

ALL OUT OF CONFERENCE

Post Office Measure Last to Emerge—Ship Bill and Rural Credits Both Abandoned.

RECORD CONGRESS TO NAVY

Appropriations for Two Years Total $86,145,000 and Include Five Dreadnoughts.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.—Early this morning the Sixty-third Congress still was strenuously working its way toward its end at noon today. Throughout the night weary and worn Senators and Representatives pressed on under the eyes of hundreds of spectators, who crowded the galleries of both houses and overflowed into the corridors. Both branches handled a flood of bills, resolutions, and conference reports in a desperate effort to pass all necessary legislation before adjournment. The sessions, which began early yesterday, promised to be practically continuous until the end.

In the fading hours of the session there died without a final struggle the Government Ship Purchase Bill, the object of the most determined filibuster ever undertaken in Congress and of opposition which, begun by Republican Senators, extended into the Democratic ranks and precipitated a revolt that aided in the obstruction of much important legislation urged by President Wilson and Administration leaders.

Soon after this measure had been definitely shunted into the discard for the session the rural credits legislation, which at the eleventh hour had been attached to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, also was abandoned because of the impossibility of agreement on the part of Senate and House conferees.

Other important measures which at a late hour seemed doomed were the bill to enlarge the measure of self-government for the Philippines and giving promise of ultimate independence and the water power and mineral land leasing measures, so vigorously urged by President Wilson at the beginning of Congress.

An agreement on the Post Office Appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures in conference, was reached by the conferees soon after midnight. Provision for the space basis of payment for railway mail service was retained. The proposed abolition of Assistant Postmasters was eliminated. There had been fears that the Post Office bill, carrying about $318,000,000, would fall because of differences over railway mail pay and promotion features of the measures. House leaders already had prepared a joint resolution to continue the existing appropriation for the Postal Service in case the bill should be doomed in the final hours of the session.

Confusion, disorder, and noise were the chief characteristics of the final legislative spurt in the House. A large attendance of members and a larger throng of spectators kept up a constant hum of conversation that at times grew to a roar. It was hushed now and then by the frantic efforts of Speaker Clark, who pounded his desk with the gavel, admonished the members on the floor, and roundly lectured the galleries in vain endeavors to preserve a semblance of order. On the floor there was a continuous series of conferences between members anxious to hurry through some pet measure in the final rush. Many miscellaneous bills were passed.

EXPIRING CONGRESS LIBERAL TO NAVY

Voted Total of $86,145,000, Including Five Dreadnoughts, a Record, Daniels Points Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the two years of its existence, five superdreadnoughts, each costing about $15,000,000, or a total of about $75,000,000, have been authorized for the American Navy by the Sixty-third Congress, which ends tomorrow.

The Wilson Administration is pointing with pride to the work of this Congress in behalf of the navy. In addition to authorizing the five dreadnoughts, this Congress granted three seagoing submarines, to cost $1,500,000 each; twenty-three coast defense submarines, to cost about $500,000 each; twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, about $900,000 each; and a fuel ship, to cost $1,000,000.

The total appropriation for increase of the navy authorized by the Sixty-third Congress is $86,145,535, an increase over the Sixty-second Congress of $30,250,466.52. To this should be added $1,000,000 for aviation and $800,000 for submarines reappropriated from savings effected in expenditures ashore over the last fiscal year, making a total of $87,945,531 for new construction.

Secretary Daniels is greatly pleased with the Navy bill for 1916.

Most Liberal Bill on Record.

"This bill," said Mr. Daniels, "is the most liberal measure for the increase and support of the navy—carrying more valuable legislation than any naval appropriation bill ever enacted by Congress. The wisdom of the present Congress is shown particularly in its resistance to attempts to discredit the navy's materiel and personnel; in its adherence to the fundamental types of fighting vessels—battleships, destroyers, and submarines; in its recognition of aircraft and submarines as important auxiliaries of warfare, and of the latter's increased

Continued on Page 4.

CHINA GIVES JAPAN NEW PORT LEASES

Dalny and Port Arthur Rights Are Extended 99 Years at Peking Conference.

PEKING, March 3.—At the semi-weekly conference held in Peking today between representatives of the Chinese Government and the diplomatic agents of Japan, China agreed to an extension for a period of ninety-nine years to the existing Japanese lease of the ports of Dalny and Port Arthur, which have been occupied by the Japanese since the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

The Chinese Government has learned that Japan has now presented officially to Great Britain, Russia, and France a complete list, although in summarized form, of the demands which Japan made upon China after her recent occupation of Kiao-Chau. These demands have been a subject of negotiations at Peking for about two months.

In 1894 Japan captured Port Arthur, but was not allowed to occupy it on account of the protests of the European powers, headed by Germany. The peninsula was leased by Russia in 1898 and she fortified Port Arthur.

Early in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 the model city of Dalny, built by Russia in 1899, was destroyed by the Japanese fleet, and on Jan. 1, 1905, Port Arthur surrendered. Since then Japan has occupied Dalny by virtue of possession and Port Arthur conformably to the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth of Sept. 5, 1905. It has also been understood that Japan's possession is vested in the unexpired Russian lease of the peninsula which was negotiated in 1898 for twenty-five years.

ITALY ISSUES CALL FOR RESERVE OFFICERS

Government Asks for Power to Take Over All Industries Connected With National Defense.

ROME, March 3.—General Zupelli, Minister of War, speaking yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the bill authorizing the recall of reserve officers, said that at the end of this month 7,000 of these officers would have been summoned to the colors. "All classes in the nation," he said, "are asking to enter the army." The War Minister paid a tribute to those who had offered their services as volunteers, declaring their example was an inspiration to the public to meet "new needs for the defense of the Fatherland."

The bill presented by Premier Salandra to prevent espionage provides severe penalties for any attempt to obtain military information. Any one without authority entering a place where such information is obtainable is made liable to imprisonment for from one to thirty months and a maximum fine of $600.

The Salandra bill authorizes the Government under certain conditions to prohibit absolutely the publication of military news, providing a penalty of one year in prison or a fine of $1,000. If news of this character is supplied to a foreign country the penalty is doubled. Provision is made for the Government to take over control of every industry connected with the defense of the country, including wireless telegraphy and aviation.

160 MEN STILL ENTOMBED.

Rescuers Succeed in Getting Only Four More Bodies Out of Mine.

HINTON, West Va., March 3.—Rescue parties are continuing their efforts to penetrate the workings of the Layland mine of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, where an explosion occurred yesterday, but according to a statement tonight only four additional bodies have been brought to the surface today. This increases the total known dead to fourteen. Over 160 men are still entombed.

Rescuers, headed by State Mine Inspectors Absolem and Holliday, and company Inspector Muir made considerable progress today, but it is said that the farther they advance the greater the destruction by the explosion is discovered.

No list of the men believed entombed has been issued by the company, it being explained that record of men employed in mines usually considered safe are not kept. A carload of coffins arrived at the mine this morning.

The work of bratticing the main entry is progressing rapidly, but Earl Henry, Chief of the West Virginia Mining Department, said it would be several days before the mine would be clear of afterdamp.

Despite the cold, crowds of anxious relatives of the entombed men waited just outside of the roped-off enclosure at the mouth of the mine all night. As fast as the bodies were brought to the surface, they were taken to the temporary morgue, which was erected a few hours after the explosion.

AIR CEREMONY AT FUNERAL.

Aviators Fly Slowly Over Cemetery as Comrades Are Buried.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, France, March 3.—A fleet of aeroplanes, many of them driven by the better known of the military aviators in this region, flew slowly above the cemetery at Lepine today during the burial of Lieut. Mouchard and Sapper Maillard. The two men were killed when their aeroplane caught fire and fell.

The accident occurred during a night patrol, and the flames from the burning aircraft were seen for miles.

NEW YORKERS CONFIRMED.

Senate Approves President's Nominations Without a Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In spite of Representative Fitzgerald's protest against some of the six New York nominations sent to the Senate by President Wilson yesterday, all of them were confirmed today without a struggle.

Henry Holland of Ogdensburg to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District and Neal Brewster to be Collector for the Twenty-first District were confirmed early this morning.

The others, who were confirmed this evening, were Thomas D. McCarthy to be Marshal for the Southern District of New York; James M. Power of Brooklyn to be Marshal for the Eastern District, John Z. Lowe, Jr., to be Collector for the Second District, and Mark Eisner for the Third District.

AUGUSTA-ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
9:15 A.M. Drawing Room-State Room Cars Daily. Superior Roadway. 1218 B'way.—Advt.

ASSERT POLICE SPY MADE THEIR BOMBS

Abarno and Carbone Tell Court They Merely Helped in Plot to Wreck Cathedral.

SORRY THEY DID IT NOW

Too Much Reading "Made Them Crazy," Indicted Youths Say in Admitting Crime.

MORE WORK FOR POLIGNANI

Police Have Clues to Anarchist Plots Which He Will Help Unravel.

Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, who were arrested on Tuesday morning in consequence of a plot to explode bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, asserted yesterday that the plot was the work of Amedeo Polignani, the policeman who became an anarchist and lived among them for several months in order to get evidence for the suppression of bomb outrages. They made this statement when arraigned before Judge Swann in Part I. of General Sessions, and amplified it later in statements to reporters. Commissioner Woods insisted that Polignani only watched the men to obtain evidence and that he had done nothing incorrect.

Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree appeared before the Grand Jury and asked for an indictment of the two men on the charge of violating Section 1,895 of the Penal Code, which carries with it a penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment.

Three witnesses were heard, Detective Polignani, Detective Sergeant Barnitz, the man who, in a disguise that made him look like Santa Claus, aided in the arrest of the two, and Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who testified as to the deadly nature of the bombs. At a little before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury indicted the two prisoners for "placing in a building an explosive substance with intent to destroy, throw down, and injure such building and a part thereof." At 3:30 o'clock the defendants were brought before Judge Swann. Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith appeared for the State.

Accuse Sleuth of Making Bomb.

Carbone, the younger and taller of the two defendants, was very serious in his demeanor; Abarno, however, laughed a good deal, and seemed more at ease. Upon being asked by the court interpreter how he would plead, Carbone at once broke out into a declaration that he did not make the bomb, but that "another man not here now" bought the materials, and that the three of them had made it together. Abarno corroborated this, saying that he had come to believe the third man, "a tall fellow wearing a cap," was a detective.

"He did all the work," said Abarno, "or at least 75 per cent. of it."

"Who did the rest?" asked Judge Swann.

"We just helped," said the defendant. "He did the main part—bought all of it but the wire, sugar, and cord."

"How do you plead?" asked Judge Swann.

"I am guilty of doing it," said Abarno, "but I didn't mean any harm. It was the other man's idea."

Carbone corroborated this, saying that the other man, "the policeman," had told them that the best place to put a bomb was in a church. The defendants were not represented by counsel, but Abarno protested that he wanted to get a lawyer of his own.

"I don't want any lawyer assigned by the court," he said. "He'd get us a long sentence. I have lots of friends who can help me, even if my family can't."

Prisoners Held in Heavy Bail.

Judge Swann thereupon adjourned the case until Friday, when formal pleadings will be made. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Smith bail for the prisoners was fixed at $25,000 each.

Then Abarno began to talk again, and assured the Judge that the bomb was intended as a protest against the present condition of society.

"The reading of magazines and newspapers," he said, "has stupefied my mind. They suggest ideas to a man. We wanted to put a bomb in some place in a rich neighborhood so as to make the rich understand the troubles of the poor—not to injure anybody, but to make them do some reforming. When I got into the church I didn't light the bomb, because there were so many people around that I was afraid some of them would be killed. We did it simply to make the rich realize the condition of the poor; and," he added laughing, "they realize it now all right."

Commissioner Woods, when told that the prisoners had said that Polignani had been the moving spirit of the plot, only laughed.

"Quite a fabrication," he said. "That is the natural expedient of a man in the last ditch when the goods are on him. He tries to put it on to somebody else. How far Polignani actually went is of course a matter for the Judge and jury to decide; but you may be sure he didn't do anything improper. He was not an accelerator of their action, only an observer. We have daily records of his movements, and of course he had a part in everything they did, but as to leading and instigating the plot—heavens, no!

Investigating Other Plots.

"Those men and these bombs," the Commissioner continued, "are not the only plot the police have been working on. As I have said, so far as this particular case is concerned it doesn't go beyond these men, but there are other men and other plots which we are looking into. Yes, Polignani is going to have a part in this other work, too." The Commissioner, for this reason, re-

Continued on Page 4.

An Interesting Suffrage Debate

"Pro-Suffrage Case," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

"Anti-Suffrage Case," by Mrs. Arthur Dodge.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order the Sunday Times Today. The Times is always sold out early

ROMANCE IN ARREST OF A CONVICT COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ralston Accused of Stealing Mrs. Ballington Booth's Jewelry.

THEIR NEIGHBORS AMAZED

Alleged Theft at Farm Colony Enabled Them to Start Life Anew on Staten Island.

When Mr. and Mrs. David A. Ralston took a little house at 431 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I., a little more than a year ago, their neighbors quickly made friends with them. They liked Ralston, who was nearly 60 years old, and they liked his wife, a good-looking woman nearly twenty years his junior.

Ralston was not in business but soon became agent for Mrs. John M. Pendleton of 49 Pendleton Place, Tompkinsville, who is wealthy and owns much real estate. He proved himself a general handy man and soon was collecting her rents, attending to repairs, and generally relieving her of all the routine work connected with her realty holdings.

Mrs. Pendleton, as well as the friendly neighbors of the Ralstons, were amazed and incredulous at first when they heard last night how Detectives Murphy and Brenick had met Mr. and Mrs. Ralston as they alighted at South Ferry from a Staten Island ferryboat early in the evening and arrested them on warrants issued on Sept. 11, 1913. The couple were charged with the theft of $300 worth of jewels from Mrs. Ballington Booth while they were inmates of her colony, Brookhaven Farm, for the reformation of ex-convicts.

Ralston and his wife were taken to Police Headquarters. There the records showed, according to the police, that Ralston, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, was sent to Sing Sing in September, 1907, as a baggage thief. Mrs. Ralston was identified by the detectives as Valley Bernhart, whose picture also is in the gallery, and who was sent to Auburn Prison in April, 1911, for a jewel theft.

According to the detectives, Mrs. Ballington Booth got Mrs. Ralston paroled in her custody some years ago and took her to the farm. Ralston was already there working as a farm hand. The two were attracted to each other, and there were prospects of a little romance on the farm, when they disappeared. At the same time Mrs. Booth discovered that her jewels were missing. Justice of the Peace L. V. Green issued warrants for the man and woman, but the police got no trace of them until last week.

The detectives said the couple apparently used only so much of the jewelry as enabled them to marry and make a home on Staten Island till Ralston could get work, for a gold necklace was found in their home with some smaller trinkets. The detectives thought Ralston and his wife had lived honestly after they left the farm, and that their last theft apparently was committed solely so they might marry.

REWARD FOR MISSING GIRL.

Now Believed That Miss Cook Has Drowned Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Although search ceased today for Lillian Cook of 27 Union Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared Thursday from the office here of the Mayo Radiator Company, where she was a clerk, the Detective Bureau will investigate further the peculiar case. Virginius Mayo, head of the firm for which Miss Cook worked, tonight offered $500 for the girl, dead or alive.

Frank Cook, father, and Laura Cook, sister, of the missing girl, spent the afternoon with Chief Donnelly of the Detective Bureau. They denied that they knew of any friendship between the missing girl and Mayo.

They believe that she has drowned herself and that her body may be found next week. Her room mate, Nellie Palmer, said tonight that Miss Cook left all her jewelry in her room instead of wearing it to work the day she disappeared. Chief Donnelly said tonight that the belief in the girl's suicide was now general.

MEANS WORK FOR 5,000 MEN

Hazel-Atlas Glass Factories to Start Full Time This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 3.—According to announcement made here today by G. G. Oliver, General Manager, the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company within the next two weeks will resume in full at its plants, both here and at Clarksburg, W. Va., giving employment to about 5,000 men. It is understood that the closing down of all glass plants in Belgium has made more work for American glass manufacturers.

The Washington plant of the Hazel-Atlas Company was started on full time this week, giving employment to 600 men. When all the local plants are in operation they will provide work for 3,000 men, while the Clarksburg plants will keep 2,000 men busy. Present indications are that, with the orders ahead, both American and European, the plants will run full time through the Summer.

DIRIGIBLE UP 10,763 FEET.

Italian Officer Makes New Altitude Record with Army Balloon.

TURIN, (via Rome,) March 3.—A new altitude record for a military dirigible balloon was established at Campalto yesterday, when Capt. Biffi reached a height of 10,763 feet 9 inches with the M-1.

The dirigible was in the air five hours and forty-five minutes and descended in excellent condition with sufficient gas and ballast to have continued the flight for some time longer.

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NEW LAW TO PROTECT NEUTRALITY PASSED AFTER WHITE HOUSE EXPLAINS; THREE DARDANELLES FORTS SILENCED

FLURRY OVER RESOLUTION

As First Passed Seemed to Authorize an Embargo on Arms.

SUBSTITUTE GOES THROUGH

After Explanations of Resolution's Intent at White House Conference.

NO REFERENCE TO ARMS

In Amended Form It Refuses Clearance to Ships Taking Supplies to Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.—The hasty passage by the House last evening of an Administration measure designed to enable a stricter enforcement of our neutrality caused a hurried conference at the White House late at night and the adoption by both houses of a substitute resolution designed to remove ambiguities which many Senators considered to exist in the original document.

The resolution as passed by the House provided among other things that foreign vessels preparing in our ports "to act in aid of the prosecution of hostilities" might be interned until the end of the war. This language was held to be susceptible of an interpretation under which an embargo on the shipment of arms might be ordered, and members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations went to the White House, where it was explained to them that such had not been the intent of the proponents of the resolution.

A substitute, confining the resolution to the limits intended by the President, was drafted and the Senate passed it, the House concurring at 1 o'clock this morning.

Only to Strengthen Neutrality

The conference at the White House between the President and the members of the Foreign Relations Committee was attended by Robert Lansing, the counselor of the State Department, at whose instance the resolution had been presented to the House. As the result of explanations made by Mr. Lansing, the members of the Foreign Relations Committee understood that the resolution had no other object than to give the President greater authority to prevent American territory from being used as a base of operations for supplying belligerent warships, the object being to make more secure the neutral attitude which this Government has proclaimed its intention of maintaining.

Secretary Bryan did not attend the White House conference. When an effort was made to reach him early last evening the information was given at his house that he had gone to bed.

After the White House conference the following statement was made by Mr. Lansing:

"Under present conditions in case the neutrality of the United States is being, or is likely to be, violated by the use of any of its ports as a base of operations through the furnishing of fuel, arms, and ammunition to warships of a belligerent nation, the only remedy which the United States has is the preventive power of the President under constitutional authority to enforce the laws and especially to preserve the neutrality of the United States. The object of this joint resolution is to make the act which constitutes the violation of the neutral obligations of this country a penal offense, and also to make more definite by legislative enactment the right of the President to withhold clearance in case it shall appear that such neutral obligation is about to be violated.

"The object of the conference at the White House of the President with the Foreign Relations Committee and Mr. Lansing was to consider this resolution and to make clear its language."

At 1 o'clock this morning, when the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the neutrality resolution, Mr. Underwood made a short statement to the effect that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had submitted the proposed changes to President Wilson and had obtained the President's approval of them.

The neutrality resolution will now be sent to the President for his signature, which is necessary to give it the force of law.

Representative Underwood, the Democratic floor leader, originally offered the resolution in the House, with the explanation that it was given to him by Mr. Lansing, acting for Secretary Bryan. As the letter from Mr. Lansing to Mr. Underwood said, the resolution was prepared by the Department of Justice and was intended to enforce the nation's neutral obligations in the present war. Subsequent developments showed that the resolution had been based on the belief of the Government and the evidence it had collected that merchant vessels had been employed to supply German warships off the shores of the United States and elsewhere with coal and other ma-

Continued on Page 2.

House Neutrality Resolution, and Substitute Adopted to Avoid Authorization of Embargo

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following is the text of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon to strengthen the Government's hands in the enforcement of neutrality; and also the text of the Senate substitute adopted this morning by both houses after a conference of Senators with the President:

As Passed by the House.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

That from and after the passage of this resolution and during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party, and in order to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated by the use of its territory, its ports, or its territorial waters as the base of operation for the armed forces of a belligerent, contrary to the obligations imposed by the law of nations, and the treaties to which the United States is a party, or contrary to the statutes of the United States, the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the Collectors of Customs under the jurisdiction of the United States to withhold clearance from any vessel of American register or license which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, or supplies to any warship or tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation, or to commit any other similar act in aid of the prosecution of hostilities in violation of the obligation of the United States as a neutral nation:

That, further, the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the Collector to give clearance to any such vessel of American register or license, provided that before clearing of the same the owners or masters or other person or persons having charge or command thereof give bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed in the commission of such acts or act; or in case of the breach of the conditions thereof the bond shall be forfeited to the United States, and the owner or master or other person or persons having charge or command of any such vessel shall, in addition, be severally liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both; and in case any said vessel of American register or license shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States without clearance pursuant to such act or acts above set forth, the owner or masters or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel shall severally be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, and, in addition, such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States.

That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the Collectors of Customs or other appropriate authorities to accord the treatment of a vessel of a belligerent, including internment, to any vessel of foreign register in or hereafter arriving in a port of any territorial waters of the United States when such vessel is acting, or preparing to act, or attempting to act, or intending upon departure from the jurisdiction of the United States to act as a tender to the armed forces of a belligerent, or otherwise to act in aid of the prosecution of hostilities.

That the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

That the provisions of this resolution shall be deemed to extend to all lands and waters, continental or insular, and to all air spaces that fall within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Substitute as Passed by Both Houses.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that from and after the passage of this resolution, and during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party and in order to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated by the use of its territory, its ports, or its territorial waters, as the base of operations for the armed forces of a belligerent, contrary to the obligations imposed by the law of nations, the treaties to which the United States is a party, or contrary to the statutes of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the collectors of customs under the jurisdiction of the United States to withhold clearance from any vessel of American or foreign registry, or license, which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, or supplies to any warship, or tender, or supply ships of a belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation.

In case any such vessel of American register or license shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States, without clearance, for any of the purposes, the owner or master, or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel, shall severally be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000, nor more than $10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both; and in addition, such vessels shall be forfeited to the United States.

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

That the provisions of this resolution shall be deemed to extend to all lands and water, continental or insular, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

ALLIES TO HEAR NEUTRALS' VIEWS

London Avows Willingness to Listen, but Casts Doubt on German Good Faith.

ASKS "WHAT GAURANTEE?"

Intimates Berlin, After Obtaining Food Relief, Might Revive Submarine Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—By an Order in Council whereby legislative sanction will be given to the policy of reprisals which Great Britain and France are about to put into effect against Germany, full opportunity will be given to neutral nations for the discussion of the procedure by means of which the Allies will seek as far as possible to safeguard the rights of non-belligerents.

This is the salient point of the information obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from an authoritative source the Order in Council, which will soon be promulgated, will explain the methods to be followed in forcing the new policy, and will also contain the "further information" which it is believed here that Washington has either already requested or will soon officially request.

It is argued in official circles that Germany has brought about a naval situation which she hopes will, by inflicting hardships upon neutrals, induce them to undertake the work which her own navy is not strong enough to perform, and that when she talks about bargaining with Great Britain on a basis of desisting from her submarine policy if food and raw material are allowed to enter her country she merely offers to stop what she has never substantially been able to do in return for

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANY ALTERS RELIEF SHIP RULE

Vessels May Use Channel, but Safe Conduct Is Not Granted Because of Mines.

MORE ASSURANCES WANTED

Whole Service Still Menaced, as All Charters Provide for Passage "Via Falmouth."

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, March 3, (via London.)—The German Government today informed Dr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, through the German Minister, F. von Mueller, that arrangements had been made to grant safe passage through the naval war zone to American relief ships bearing supplies for the people of Belgium.

The German communication was in response to inquiries from Dr. van Dyke concerning restrictions which Germany was said to have imposed upon granting safe conduct to relief ships which, it was feared, would make the relief work difficult if not almost impossible. The German communication is as follows:

"The German Government naturally is striving to give every possible support to the humanitarian work of the American Relief Commission. It will permit relief vessels to pass through the English Channel unmolested if they are rendered recognizable by the usual marks, which must be plainly visible at night, (namely, large painted letters on the ships' sides and a white flag with the same marks in red letters.)

"German submarines have received the requisite order to this effect. It must be understood that every means will be taken to guard against misuse of the relief commission's special marks.

"The German Government will at once ask the American Ambassador at

Continued on Page 3.

HUGE FLEET IS ATTACKING

Forty Battleships and Other Craft Bombard From Two Sides.

OTTOMAN WORKS WRECKED

Allies' Troops Landed as Mine Fields Delay Further Advance of Warships.

TURKS NOW REALIZE PERIL

Great Army Gathered to Fight, but Government Archives Are Sent Away.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"The Allied fleet today (Wednesday) bombarded and reduced to silence the forts of Dardanus, Hamidieh, and Tchemerlik, on the Asiatic side of the inside Dardanelles.

"The telegraph station at Bezikia was also demolished.

"The bombardment was carried out by nine ships, which advanced two miles up the Straits."

The Admiralty late last night issued the following report regarding the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by the Anglo-French fleet:

"The operations in the Dardanelles were resumed at 11 o'clock Monday morning, when the Triumph, Ocean, and Albion entered the Straits and attacked Fort No. 8 and the batteries at White Cliff. The fire was returned by the forts and also by field guns and howitzers.

"An air reconnoissance made by naval seaplanes in the evening brought the report that several new gun positions had been prepared by the enemy, but that no guns were erected on them. The seaplanes also located surface mines.

"During Monday night a force of mine sweepers covered by destroyers swept within a mile and a half of Cape Kephez, and their work, which was carried out under fire, is reported to have been excellent. The casualties sustained during the day were slight, amounting to only six wounded.

"Four of the French battleships operated off Bulair and bombarded the batteries and communications.

"The operations at the entrance of the straits already reported have resulted in the destruction of 19 guns, ranging from six to eleven inches; 11 guns below six inches, 4 Nordenfeldt guns, and 2 searchlights. The magazines of Forts 6 and 3 also have been demolished.

"A further report received states that on Tuesday the Canopus, Swiftsure, and Cornwallis engaged Fort 8. A heavy fire was opened on them by Fort 9, together with field batteries and howitzers. Fort 9 was damaged and ceased firing at 5:30 in the afternoon, and, although three ships were hit, the only casualty was one man slightly wounded.

"Seaplane reconnoissance was impossible owing to the weather. The minesweeping operations were continued throughout the day.

"The attack progresses.

"The Russian cruiser Askold has joined the allied fleet off the Dardanelles."

Turkish Guns Outranged.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated March 2, received by the Reuter Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, confirms the announcement that some of the forts on the European side of the Dardanelles have suffered severely by the fire of the allied battleships.

"The British battleships," says this dispatch, "completely outranged the forts, the guns of which were unable to reply effectively; so that the battleships gained part of the desired effect. Moreover, the fleet has received reinforcements, and now more than forty big battleships are lying off the Dardanelles, besides a great number of small cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, and other craft.

"The further advance of the fleets seems to be impossible, owing to the chain of mines and the forts. An attack from land would be welcomed by the Turks, who have gathered a strong army there, composed of their best troops."

"According to dispatches received here from Mytilene and Tenedos Islands," says Reuter's Athens correspondent, "the allied fleet has destroyed the batteries of Kilid-Bahr and Banakale, and arrived near the Dardanelles. There are over 100,000 Turks on the Gallipoli coast under Issad Pasha. The village of Yeni-Shahr, two miles south of the entrance of the Straits, on the Asiatic side, is reported to have been destroyed by fire."

A Reuter dispatch from Athens, dated March 2, says:

"The bombardment was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when fifty-two ships entered the Straits. Four battleships bombarded the Turkish positions on the Gulf of Saros. At noon the shelling was redoubled in violence for two hours. The results are not yet known.

"Allied detachments which landed at Kum-Kale, on the Asiatic side of the Straits at the entrance to the Darda-

nelles, met and dispersed the Turkish garrison. A British warship has bombarded Yeni-Shahr."

Telegrams received yesterday by diplomats in London confirm the report that the Ottoman Bank and the German Bank of Constantinople are transferring their effects to Konieh, Asia Minor, and that the archives of the Turkish Government have already been removed to that town.

Turks Evacuated Barracks.

PARIS, March 3.—The Minister of Marine tonight issued the following communication.

"The operations of the Anglo-French fleet against the Dardanelles continued yesterday. A French division under Rear Admiral Guepratte operated in the Gulf of Saros against the forts and the Bulair lines. The French battleship Suffren effectively bombarded the Sultanie fort, and the battleship Gaulois set fire to the barracks of Fort Napoleon. The garrisons evacuated the works.

"The battleship Bouvet seriously damaged the bridge over the Kavak River."

The Havas News Agency today gave out the following dispatch from Athens, dated March 2:

"The bombardment of the interior fortifications of the Dardanelles was resumed this morning. The Allies have a total of fifty-two warships on the scene. Five of them entered the Straits. While this movement was going on four battleships began the bombardment of the Turkish positions fronting on the Gulf of Saros, which is separated from the Dardanelles by the Gallipoli Peninsula."

Turks Realize Peril.

An Athens dispatch to the Figaro says: "Information from reliable sources is to the effect that Turkey now realizes that the situation is becoming critical.

"Defenses are being thrown up hastily at different points along the coasts of Asia Minor. Troops from the vilayets of Smyrna are being rushed to the Dardanelles region. Desertions are numerous.

"Placards are said to have been posted in Constantinople proclaiming the Young Turks' leaders traitors. Bitter dissensions are said to have arisen among the Turkish leaders."

A telegram from Athens says nine battleships took part in Monday's bombardment of the forts on the Dardanelles, six of them British and three French. The squadron advanced to within two miles of Chanak Kalesi, at the narrowest point in the straits, attacking the chief forts, which were landed at Kum-Kaleh, on the Asiatic side, met the Turkish garrison, which was scattered easily.

The telegraph station on Besika Island, near the entrance to the straits, has been demolished.

SAYS ZEPHYR WAS DAMAGED.

British Cruiser Taken to Saloniki, Says Berlin Paper.

AMSTERDAM, March 3, (via London, Thursday, March 4.)—The Berliner Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent says the British cruiser Zephyr was badly damaged in the Dardanelles bombardment and was taken to Saloniki with 150 men wounded.

The Turkish newspapers, according to the Tageblatt, say that the Dardanelles will be "the grave of Turkey's enemies."

THE DARDANELLES, Monday, March 1, (via Berlin and The Hague to London, Thursday, March 4.)—The Allied fleet of nine battleships and two cruisers, the majority of them British, today again bombarded the forts on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, but without success. It seemed to the Associated Press correspondent, who was watching the bombardment closely, that the fleet was unable to locate the Turkish positions.

The operations in the course of the afternoon became more spirited, but apparently without result.

One British vessel was hit squarely, and was oblized to steam out of the action on Saturday. Owing to the heavy weather there was no bombardment yesterday.

The British and French fire today was bad, the shells striking anywhere but the Turkish positions. The bombardment was very heavy, causing clouds of yellow smoke, resembling a sandstorm. The fire of the vessels was met by a strong cross-fire from the forts, which rendered the taking of the positions impossible. The firing ceased about 4:30 P. M.

A British hydro-aeroplane made a short reconnoitring flight, which was the only other feature of the operations.

Fleet Forced to Retreat?

BERLIN, March 3 (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"Turkish headquarters reports from Constantinople under date of March 3 as follows:

"'The enemy's fleet yesterday unsuccessfully shelled the Dardanelles for a period of three hours. The fleet was then forced to retreat by the successful fire of the Turkish batteries. At the same time another fleet, consisting of four French cruisers and some destroyers, shelled the Turkish positions on the Gulf of Saros, but without any success whatever.

"'Turkish aviators successfully bombarded the ships of the enemy.'"

The chance of success for the Anglo-French fleet which is attacking the Dardanelles is considered by Major Moraht, military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, to be "rather weak." He says that the destruction of all the fortifications on both sides of the straits would not permit the passage of the fleet or an invasion by land, since it would be necessary to free the waters of mines and subdue the Turkish land forces.

England and France, Major Moraht argues, would be unable to bring up land forces of sufficient strength for successful operations, whereas the Turks have strong forces available.

The ships bombarding the coast defenses are handicapped heavily, the Major continues, by the lack of sufficiently high trajectories and by the fact that the amount of ammunition available for them is limited. Considering all these handicaps, he states that there is no reason to doubt the ability of the Turks to maintain control of the Dardanelles.

GREEK STATESMEN CONFER ON NATION'S ROLE

Crown Council Meets Under the Presidency of the King—Parliament Summoned.

PARIS, March 3.—A dispatch to the Temps from Athens says that immediately after a Cabinet meeting held yesterday the Crown Council was summoned to the palace and held a session under the Presidency of King Constantine.

Among the eminent statesmen taking part in it were ex-Premiers Rhallays, Zimis, Mavromichalis, Dragoumis, and Theotokis. They deliberated on the question whether Greece should act in the present crisis.

Parliament has been summoned to meet after the Council has finished its deliberations.

Greece's interest in the war is twofold. In the first place she has been asked by Rumania, Servia, and Italy what part of the territory she gained from Turkey in the Balkan war of 1912-13 she would be willing to give to Bulgaria as a pledge for the latter's neutrality in the war, and has replied that she would surrender "no territory which would serve to separate her from her ally, Servia." In the second place Greece, during that war, occupied all the Aegean Islands not occupied by Italy in the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12. It has been understood that Italy was to surrender all the islands in her possession as soon as the last Turkish soldier had left Tripoli, and that Greece was to surrender those islands which commanded the mouth of the Dardanelles—Imbros, Tenedos, and Castellorizzo—but when the present war began nothing had been done about the matter.

Greece is also concerned in the manner with which Italy is administering the affairs of Albania at Durazzo and Avlona, where she has landed troops to preserve the peace, as Epirus, which war ceded to Greece after the Balkan wars, is coveted by the Albanian rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Greek public opinion, which has followed the bombardment of the Dardanelles with the liveliest emotion, is becoming daily more restive in favor of Greek participation in the expedition, and even the Governmental press urges immediate action.

Tonight The Hestia, which is the most cautious of Government papers, points out that, while Rumania and Bulgaria might possibly receive compensation for mere neutrality, Greece cannot hope to obtain recognition of her historic national rights unless she takes an energetic part in the campaign on the side of the Triple Entente powers, and The Hestia assures the Government that the Greek people are willing to submit to great sacrifices to attain this end.

The Government maintains absolute reserve, but the persistent rumors current regarding imminent action by Greece are steadily increasing public emotion.

EGYPT EXPECTS A SECOND ATTACK

Fresh Bodies of Troops Seen Near Frontier—Turks' Guns Buried in Desert Sand?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Will the Turks make a second attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal? That is the question which both civilians and the military are discussing here.

The balance of opinion would appear in favor of the belief that Djemel Pasha will make at least another attempt before giving up the task as hopeless. Many persons believe that his earlier effort was but a reconnoissance in force, and that now that he has a better idea of what he has to face he will try again with all the strength he can muster.

Reports speak of fresh bodies of troops in motion near the frontier. It is added that half a dozen big guns are being brought along. These are mounted on carriages with centipede wheels, and each is drawn by a span of twenty-four oxen.

Some prisoners say the first army started off from Palestine without artillery, and it may be gathered from this that the artillery used in the fighting was sent off long before the army started.

Others believe that long before war with Turkey was declared German officers with the Turkish army in Syria sent forward artillery to be buried in the sand, ready for the advance across the desert.

CUT OFF AID FOR TURKS.

Russians, After Three-Day Battle, Stop Reinforcements for Caucasus.

TIFLIS, March 3, (via Petrograd.)—The Russian Army of the Caucasus, driving the Turkish forces before it, has reached the River Khopachas, the estuary of the Tchoruk, in Armenia.

This advance by the Russians cuts the route of Turkish reinforcements and supplies from Constantinople to the Caucasian frontier through Khopa, Turkish Armenia, and isolates a large section of Turkish territory.

The isolated section includes the districts of Ardanuch, Ardahan, Olti, and Sarl-Kamysh.

The Russian forces advanced from Batum, on the Black Sea, near the Turkish border, and were opposed by the Turks at every step. The former was assisted by Russian warships, which cleared the shore of Turkish forces and cut off successively several avenues of Turkish communications by sea until only the Khopa route remained.

After a battle of three days, this last route was closed effectively.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—Official returns show that up to Feb. 13, 49,000 Turkish prisoners, including 527 officers, had passed through Pyatigorsk since the war with Turkey began, on their way to the interior of Russia.

JUSTIFY DACIA SEIZURE BY GERMANY'S RULES

French Authorities Find Striking Resemblance Between Laws of Two Countries.

PARIS, March 3.—The American Embassy here has not up to the present time received any instructions from Washington concerning the American steamer Dacia, from American ports to Germany with a cargo of cotton, picked up at sea by a French cruiser and taken into Brest, nor has it had any communication from the French Government on this subject.

The legal department of the Foreign Office, in looking into the status of the Dacia, finds a singular resemblance between the French and German laws relative to the transfer of registry during a period of hostilities. The second article of an Imperial German ordinance issued Aug. 3, 1914, under the law of Sept. 30, 1909, reads:

"These must be considered as ships of an enemy which have been transferred, after the opening of hostilities, under a neutral flag:

"First—If the commander of the capturing ship is not convinced that the transfer would have legally taken place if war had not broken out; for instance, by inheritance or contract of construction.

"Second—If the transfer took place while the ship was en route or in a blocked port.

"Third—If there be a provision for repurchase.

"Fourth—If the conditions to which ships flying the substituted flag are submitted have not been observed."

SAY THE BRITISH FLED.

Left Fifty Killed, Assert the Turks, Via a German Agency.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"In Arak (?), in the neighborhood of Ahoz (?), a skirmish has taken place between two squadrons of British cavalry with machine guns and a detachment of Turkish troops on a reconnoitring expedition.

"The British were driven to flight and left fifty dead behind them. They also abandoned a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition on the battlefield."

The localities mentioned in the foregoing dispatch probably lie to the east of the Suez Canal. Great Britain has had cavalry in this territory. The town of Akaba, which possibly may be meant, it as the head of the Red Sea.

SAYS AUSTRIA HAS SENT SHIPS

Swiss Report Asserts Fleet Was Ordered to Dardanelles.

GENEVA, March 3.—An Austrian fleet, consisting of six Austro-German submarines, accompanied by several torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, left Pola, the Austrian naval base, at dawn yesterday for the Mediterranean, bound for the Dardanelles, according to The Telegram, which bases its report upon what it characterizes as information received from a reliable source from Triest by way of Innsbruck.

The fleet is said to have been last reported off Corfu.

NEW LAW TO GUARD OUR NEUTRALITY

Continued from Page 1.

terial which these vessels could not obtain at neutral ports as often as required.

Mr. Lansing's Explanation.

The letter of Counselor Lansing, explanatory of the resolution, read:

State Department, March 3, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Underwood—The Secretary has had to leave the department this afternoon to attend a meeting of a committee of the Pan-American Union, and he has requested me to address you on a subject of vital importance to the Government in the present war situation. I refer to the necessity for additional legislation to enable the Government to enforce its neutral duties during the present war. It is known in some quarters that the Government has been hindered by lack of sufficient legislation to prevent vessels from leaving American ports with coal and supplies for warships at sea in contravention of the neutrality of the United States.

The United States is bound by treaties in force to prevent the use of its ports as bases of naval operations, but there is no legislation by Congress to enable the Government to carry out these obligations. The Department of Justice has therefore had drafted a proposed resolution which in its opinion will give the President such power as will be necessary to carry out the neutral obligations of the Government in these respects. The Department of State heartily supports the proposed resolution, and I desire to emphasize the great urgency and need of the immediate passage of a resolution in some such form as the one inclosed, in order that in the present critical situation brought about by the stupendous conflict in Europe the Government may not be bound internationally and yet have its hands tied so as to be unable to act in the discharge of its international duties.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

Underwood Offers the Resolution.

Presenting the resolution, which he said had been handed him within the hour, Mr. Underwood said:

"The purpose of the joint resolution is to enable the President to exercise the powers that will enforce the provisions of the convention that was held at The Hague in order to protect our neutrality.

"I say to the House candidly that I have had no chance to investigate this question; that it has come to me within the last hour; but I feel that there is no greater obligation resting on this Congress as the representatives of the American people than to put in their power to protect the neutrality of the United States. The President must exercise that power. In a condition of that kind there can be but one man and but one mind, and it is our duty to sustain him as the Chief Executive of the nation. He has asked us to confer this power upon him before the Congress adjourns. I believe that it is our plain duty to pass this resolution immediately."

Mr. Hobson—I want to ask if the gentleman thinks the resolution would reach a case where great guns, say, fifteen-inch guns, were being shipped by, say, the Bethlehem Iron Works, to be used to fit out the ships of war of a belligerent?

Mr. Underwood—I will say that I did not prepare this resolution; that it was prepared by the Department of Justice and vised by the Department of State. I have had no chance to give it careful study, and I do not think it would be wise for me as the proponent of the resolution to voice my opinion as to how far-reaching the resolution is.

Mr. Hobson—My interpretation of the resolution, in its effect, is that it would shut off any supplies, fuel, &c., that might possibly go from an American port to the assistance of one or two German cruisers, but that it would have no bearing on the sending from our ports of guns and other war implements for the fitting out or re-armament or re-enforcing of the battleships of the Allies; that its effect would be felt on one side only of the belligerents. We are doing our best to be strictly neutral, as I understand it, but nevertheless the effect is to be very serious to the Allies in the end.

Mr. Hobson asked why the resolution had not been sent in earlier and Mr. Underwood said he could not answer.

Not Applicable to Arms Shipments.

Chairman Flood, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, suggested that the resolution did not apply to the shipment of arms and ammunitions destined for the use of belligerents, but applied solely to vessels seeking to carry material or men to the armed forces of belligerents actually engaged.

"I may be in error," said Mr. Mann, "but I think the effect of the resolution is only to give a method of enforcing what is now the law under the statute law and the treaty law of the United States. It is probably unfortunate, in a way, that it comes to the House without opportunity of having it printed in advance. I suppose it has just occurred to the Secretary of State as he was leaving his office to go to a committee room this afternoon that the passage of this resolution was of vital importance to the nation, and hence he directed one of the clerks or employes in his office to send a communication to Congress during the last day of its session.

"I am not disposed to criticise him for that, although it seems to me it would have been a little more dignified, if the matter is of vital importance, to have either the President himself or the Secretary of State send a communication to the Speaker of the House. But, after all, we shall have to forget and forgive a good many things before the European war is over; and when the Administration asks of us something which the Administration believes will aid in preserving the neutrality of our country, I am in favor of giving them the legislation without quibble."

Chairman Flood said: "It applies only to the vessels and not to the freight the vessels are carrying. It applies to those vessels that are supplying belligerent vessels. It has no reference to the shipment of arms or munitions of war of any character."

Mr. Hobson asked if it applied to shipments of big guns to fit out warships somewhere on the ocean.

"It would not; it clearly could not," said Mr. Flood.

After the resolution had been adopted by the House a recess was taken until evening, and during that period it became apparent that many Representatives had interpreted the measure to mean that the President had received authority to go as far as he liked in restrictive measures to be applied to the European belligerents.

It was thought by some members that the idea on which the resolution was based was that the President should be able to adopt measures of virtual reprisal against any belligerent interfering with the free transit of American trade under heretofore recognized rules of international law.

Representative Underwood, when questioned for an explanation as to the meaning of the resolution, admitted that he had not been entirely misinformed as to the intentions of the Administration, but as a matter of fact had been taken into the confidence of the President and knew just what he wished to be authorized to do. He expressed the belief that the resolution was so broad in its terms that the President would be able to do practically anything that might be deemed necessary and expedient to protect the neutrality of the United States.

The most significant statement made by Mr. Underwood was that the paragraph in regard to the treatment of foreign ships was so broad that he was inclined to say that it might eventually support action in the nature of an embargo.

Text of German Note Received.

The official text of Germany's reply to the suggestions of the United States Government with reference to the abandonment of submarine warfare on merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of belligerents was received late today by the State Department.

The German communication was an acquiescence on practically all of the points proposed by the United States. Administration officials were greatly pleased, both with its tone and its promise of a cessation of submarine warfare on unarmed merchant ships if shipments of food to German civilians were not stopped.

All eyes are now turned on London, where the reply of the Allies to the same communication from the United States will be formulated. An acquiescence by Great Britain would completely alter the situation, as it would involve also a withdrawal of the latest declaration of an embargo on all commerce by sea between Germany and neutral countries.

It was admitted at the State Department today that a protest and other forms of reply to the British declaration were under consideration, but the impression prevailed generally that no step would be taken until the reply of the Allies to the proposals, now approved by Germany, was in hand.

Although the answer from Germany transmitted by Ambassador Gerard left one or two points still to be negotiated, the fact that it promised that no attacks by submarines would be made on any merchant vessels if they were unarmed, provided there was no fictitious use of flags raised, led officials to believe that something tangible would result from the negotiations. There was a feeling of confidence especially that some restrictions would be adopted concerning the use of mines.

Some high officials grew optimistic concerning Great Britain's reply. They pointed out that the retaliatory measures just announced by England, whereby Germany's commerce with the outside world was to be stopped, were in reality drafted immediately after the German Admiralty proclaimed the war zone around Great Britain and Ireland, and were submitted by England to her Allies before the American suggestions for a solution were interposed. When all the Allies had finally approved them Great Britain had no other course for the present, some officials thought, than to announce her retaliatory measures.

CONDEMNS GERMANY FOR YIELDING TOO MUCH

Von Reventlow Says Concession to America Makes Submarine War Impossible.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 3.—Count von Reventlow, a writer on naval subjects, has an article in today's Tageszeitung in which he expresses thorough displeasure both with the American note to Germany concerning the naval war zone and the submarine blockade of the British Isles and the German answer to this communication.

In this answer Germany substantially agrees to accept many of the informal suggestions of the United States made with the idea of effecting a betterment in the situation of today arising from the carrying out of the German blockade and the British retaliatory measures, provided Great Britain yields on its side in certain directions, particularly in the matter of raising the embargo on all food shipments to Germany. The American note was delivered to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard the evening of Feb. 22, and the German answer was transmitted to Washington several days ago.

In his attitude of opposition this writer is almost alone among German commentators, Die Post being the only other paper disposed to express dissatisfaction with the German answer.

Count von Reventlow says the American proposition would have the effect of making Germany's submarine war impossible, and Germany's answer gives heed to this demand. Concerning Germany's willingness to proceed according to the general international rules against hostile and neutral merchantmen, provided the abuse of neutral flags is abandoned, Count von Reventlow says:

"According to this a German submarine would let a merchantman under the English flag pass by with courteous bows, perhaps with a salute of the flag. To proceed according to international rules would mean putting an end to searching and the probable capture of the neutrals, and the capture under all circumstances of contraband. Such a course for German submarines is out of the question. Moreover, even if Great Britain promised to stop the use of false flags, there could be no certainty she would keep her promise; Germany would be liable to have any event."

Die Post says that the United States alleged that its proposals were based on upright friendship and the interests of humanity was enough to "make one suspicious at the start."

The American proposals have been dictated solely by American business interests, this paper says. If Germany agreed to these proposals she would keep faith, while England would not, and the result would hamper Germany's warfare. Hence the German answer is not satisfactory.

Capt. Persius, another writer on naval matters and a war correspondent in the service of The Berlin Tageblatt, says he hopes Great Britain will consent to abandon the misuse of flags and the arming of merchantmen. Then neutral powers need have no further concern regarding their ships and their citizens. German submarine commanders also would be freed of a heavy load. If an agreement to this effect is reached the German Government can boast of a decided success which, we freely acknowledge, could only have been achieved through the support of the United States.

The Morgen Post says the American note is couched in gratifying form, and shows more respect for existing conditions than did the first communication from Washington. Taken as a whole, the American proposals throughout are worthy of consideration, this paper says.

URGES 'WAR TO THE KNIFE.'

AMSTERDAM (via London), March 3. The Kölnische Zeitung, commenting on Premier Asquith's recent speech in the House of Commons in which he outlined Great Britain's retaliatory measures for Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles, says:

"Our submarines will now, we hope, endeavor to destroy all goods destined for Great Britain. Great Britain wishes war to the knife; she shall have it."

ALLIES TO HEAR NEUTRALS' VIEWS

Continued from Page 1.

Great Britain's abrogating the naval advantage which is hers by proved right.

Furthermore, it is held here in competent quarters that there is no evidence that Great Britain proposed to cut off food from Germany before the German war zone declarations, despite the fact that the policy in regard to the Wilhelmina had been made plain. This policy was not indicated until after von Tirpitz had foreshadowed, in an interview with an American correspondent, the submarine war upon merchant shipping, and the Wilhelmina was not seized until after the declaration that von Tirpitz's threat would be translated into action and the German declaration of Governmental control of foodstuffs.

But if Germany is willing to refrain from the present submarine attacks in return for British safe conduct for food and raw material consigned to Germany, what guarantee, it is asked here, would Great Britain have that faith would be kept after Germany had stocked herself with food and raw material? The only answer suggested is a guarantee from America that she is willing and able to force Germany to live up to the agreement, an offer which it is not thought probable America has made.

Several points of the German reply to the American note are receiving considerable consideration here. As regards her declaration that she will give up the use of drifting mines it has been pointed out that Great Britain has never employed drifting mines, and drifting mines already sown by Germany will for some time be dangerous for neutral shipping, not to mention the fact that Germany insists upon reserving the right to sow anchored mines for offensive purposes.

It is further asked how submarines could be employed according to international rules as Germany says she will do, submarines, British authorities declare, can neither remove cargoes nor bring ships into port. With the best intention in the world, all a submarine commander could do would be to give crews an opportunity of a choice for life in small boats. In short, it is held that the German reply is more specious than practical and sincere, and that it would not repay any substantial amount of confidence reposed in it from the friendly tone of the phraseology.

Exactly what is the nature of the information to be given to Washington and whether the Order in Council will make any specific exceptions in favor of neutral shipping is not yet known outside Cabinet circles, but it is suggested that an opportunity of meeting neutral demands was clearly indicated by the character of Mr. Asquith's statement in the Commons on Monday.

Besides the possibility of a full interchange of views between the British and French Governments and the neutral Governments affected, and the resultant agreement on what may be deemed reasonably and judicially as between the allied powers and the neutral nations of a policy which is dictated by the necessities of the situation and directed against Germany only, there will be offered certain specific measures which the British Government is hopeful the neutral nations will regard as safeguards. These measures may be looked for in the extension, in the fullest measure possible, of the judicial safeguards against infringement of individual rights which the English law possesses.

Under the operation of the new Anglo-French maritime policy, the lives of neutral crews will not be endangered and neither will their ships be sunk or confiscated without resort to the recognized machinery of international law.

It is held here that if the Anglo-French quasi blockade is technically outside international law, the German submarine reign of terror is both essentially and technically in the same category that it was inaugurated first, and that although it has been ineffective as shown by the fact that in the first week of operation only 7 British ships were sunk out of 1,381 arrivals and departures and by even today only a slight increase in insurance rates, it nevertheless required in the interest of national existence some counter action.

Why Abandon a Right?

In this connection The Daily Chronicle comments as follows this morning on the American note to Great Britain and Germany:

"President Wilson's suggestion was that Germany should abandon her perfectly illegal mine and submarine tactics in consideration of Great Britain's foregoing her perfectly legal claim to treat food shipments to Germany, in view of the German decree, as contraband.

"Why President Wilson should expect this country to refrain from exercising a right from committing wrongs, is not very clear to the ordinary intelligence. One can only say that while no doubt it is motived by the best of intentions, it is not the most neutral step which he has taken.

"As, however, Germany is not willing to renounce completely the abuse of mines, and as, while pretending to accept the American suggestion regarding submarines, she evidently does so only to the extent of not sinking merchantmen at sight and not to the extent of ceasing to sink British or contraband-carrying vessels without any provisions for safety of their crews, the matter scarcely requires much further discussion.

"Behind it all lies the more ultimate question as to how far any belligerent would be justified in modifying its course in consideration of a German undertaking, seeing that all of the German undertakings are invariably broken as soon as it is convenient."

In some quarters it is bluntly intimated that Great Britain's answer to the American note may ask what assurance the United States can give that Germany would not resume her submarine activities after she had obtained sufficient food under relaxed regulations to permit her to carry on the war indefinitely.

BRITAIN INTERESTED IN AMERICAN VIEWS

We Are Asked to Subordinate Trade Interests to Moral Considerations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—English interest in expressions of neutral opinion, and most particularly American opinion, has reached a higher pitch since Premier Asquith, on Monday, formulated the new Franco-British maritime policy toward Germany than in any previous phase of the war, except possibly the period of the discussion as to the responsibility for it.

Severe criticism of "the Government's criminal disregard of what were vital issues for Great Britain" have been passed here. I am assured on the best authority that when it becomes possible to publish all the facts it will be found that the so-called criminal inaction was the direct consequence of the Cabinet's endeavor to give the utmost consideration to the interests of neutrals. While there is no official authority for the statement, it may still be said that there have been confidential exchanges between London and Washington, which, when in due course they are made public, will put this point beyond question.

It is well recognized here, however, that American public opinion is the only basis upon which American Governmental policy can be solidly built, and there has consequently been the keenest possible interest to see in what light the American press, as representing the sentiments of the country, would view the new policy outlined by the British Premier. It was not until yesterday that any clear indications of the general trend of American opinion were received here. Several Washington dispatches, most of which gave no indications of their origin or authority, on Tuesday suggested various courses of possible action on the part of President Wilson. In one instance the bounds of possibility seemed to have been exceeded when it was asserted that the President's chief concern was to avoid any action that he could be free from Congressional interference.

With these and other perplexing contributions to their information or misinformation coming thick upon them, it is hardly to be wondered at that some sections of the British public find difficulty in determining exactly what is American opinion. The Evening Standard yesterday suggested that "the voice of America" was a little mixed. At the time The Standard article was written the cabled extracts of THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial on the new policy had not reached London (and it may be remarked parenthetically that London is getting strongly into the habit of waiting more or less patiently to read what THE NEW YORK TIMES has to say in order to form an idea of what is the voice of America.)

The Western Morning News of Plymouth, which usually voices the sentiment of the navy, says:

"If Americans were in our position they would act precisely as we have done, and might well have improved upon it, at least in the matter of time. As neutrals they naturally would like to get the best of both worlds, but when the Germans threaten the Americans as well as the British with assassination and pillage on the high seas, the alternative is often then is at least tempered by mercy and justice. If their goods escape the German torpedoes and are seized or held up by the Allies, they will receive ample compensation. We are neutrals, but our sympathies and our consideration for them cannot be carried to the extent of relieving the enemy of the penalties he has incurred. Lord Palmerston once wrote to a British Ambassador in regard to an equally delicate matter: 'Tell them with all the politeness you are capable of that, whether they like it or not, nothing can prevent or alter the action of the British Government. Our decision is taken; it has been forced upon us. No other course is open, and no other will be taken.

"If it be true that Germany, on seeing that another of her schemes has miscarried, offers to spare the lives of mariners and to cease her piracy if we withdraw our embargo on food, our answer is that the enemy has committed a crime, and we can make no bargains with such men and barbarians. America's jurisprudence does not provide for the acquittal of one who, having stabbed and robbed a man, promises not to use his knife upon his next victim."

A. H. Pollen, the well known and highly considered naval correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, writes:

"What will America's attitude be toward our self-liberation from the Declaration of Paris and the conventions of The Hague? It cannot be ignored that the situation now created is difficult and anxious for all parties. The war of 1812 between England and America arose out of the Berlin decrees; will an American war of 1915 arise out of the skull and crossbones decree of February? That, fortunately, is not the case, and we have to thank the Germans for having done their best to make it impossible. The new kind of sea war that now comes into being will fall heavily on neutrals. President Wilson has acted, as it seems to me, very loyally by his official notes to England and Germany, to defend and maintain a neutral position. The new German policy and the inevitable English response prove that that distinguished man's efforts have failed, and failed completely. Can he now try to enforce neutral rights, and would he carry with him the moral support of other neutrals if he did attempt it?

"We shall perhaps find an answer to this if we consider how greatly the position today differs from the position in 1812. Now, as then, each side was determined to extinguish as far as was possible the sea trade of the other; and now, as then, English sea trade meant trade carried in English bottoms, and our enemies' trade meant for the most part trade carried in neutral bottoms. It was in the nature of things, therefore, that neutrals suffered more from our campaign than from the French campaign. The German threat to sink all trade at sight in its so-called war area, creates a situation which differs radically from that of 1812, because it is a declaration of war not against us only, but against neutrals."

"Misapprehension," Says The Times

The Times in an editorial says:

"We regret the general condemnation in the American press of the policy of reprisals against Germany announced by the Prime Minister. That policy was certain to provoke criticism, but the objections urged against it in the United States and in other countries whose trade interests it affects are largely founded, we fancy, upon misapprehension.

"Americans have been discovered as pro-German in England and denounced as pro-British in Germany. It seems to us that their attitude on the reprisals question, like their attitude upon all previous questions, is intended to be quite impartial. Their sympathies, as we learn by a thousand signs, are very heartily with us so far as the overwhelming majority are concerned, but they have not allowed their sympathies to deflect them from the 'real neutrality' at which they have aimed from the first.

"They have shown all along a natural and legitimate anxiety that their rights as neutrals should meet with due regard; that feeling was very manifest in substance and in the tone of their reply to the German proclamation of piracy. It obviously inspires a good deal of the newspaper comment upon the British counter-stroke. It is a feeling which Englishmen with their long tradition in favor of the rights of trade cannot but respect."

Attitude of Germany.

"The German answer to the suggestion in the American note of Feb. 22 cannot lessen our difficulties. In assenting to that project Germany tells Washington in substance that she may suspend her piratical operations and refrain from endangering American ships and lives if England will allow her to import all food she needs through agencies whose names are to be communicated to the United States and who will hand it over to the ultimate consumption by the civil population only.

"We have already explained that surrender by the United States to any proposal of that kind would be in the circumstances a surrender to blackmail. It would be an admission that German piracy had intimidated the United States, and a direct invitation to our enemies to resume the process at their convenience—say when they had imported food enough to carry them on to the next harvest.

"But there are other objections to the protest which should appeal to a practical nation like the Americans. What security should we have under such a scheme that food would go to the civil population alone? Germany's word? Americans know its worth as well as we do. Are they going to guarantee it, and if so how and how do they propose in case of need to enforce the guarantee? Are they to send to Germany to admit and pay a host of American officials who will supervise the German agencies in ports and the German licensed dealers in every town and village of the empire? If dispute should arise between German agents and dealers on the one hand and American inspectors on the other, who would decide them?

"Germany has pleaded necessity as a sufficient reason for all her violations of treaties and of law. Why should we suppose she would refrain from urging it as a reason for breaking any new engagements she might make?

"We are satisfied that on reflection the utterly impracticable nature of this project will be perceived across the Atlantic, and that the plan will be seen to be a mere diplomatic trick.

"The blockade against the Southern States declared by Lincoln during the American civil war was certainly irregular under the Declaration of Paris for many months after it began. The Washington Government knew and confessed that was irregular. All America knew the terrible loss and hardship which it inflicted on the whole population, engaged in one of the chief of English industries, but Lincoln's Government appealed for toleration and for indulgence, and the appeal was not in vain.

"Under the guidance of men like Bright, who understood the greatness and value to mankind of the ideals for which the North was fighting, British democracy and the British Government did not scrutinize too closely the acts of a kindred people struggling for its life. Therein they showed the large wisdom and the large generosity of their race. May they show it today, when they have been plunged against their will into a conflict yet more deadly for aims which are not less high, that America will do unto them as in the day of her visitation and of her trial they did unto her?"

FRENCH WILL BE CAREFUL.

Will Do Utmost Not to Injure American Interests, Says the Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—The Temps devotes an editorial to the Allies' notice to neutrals, which it considers practically as a reply to President Wilson's proposal to abandon the blockade.

"The Allies will naturally do their utmost not to injure American interests in the measures taken to enforce the blockade," it says, "but the American policy is not dictated entirely by considerations of immediate interest. American opinion recognizes other factors. It realizes that the life of nations depends on the issue of the present struggle.

"German aggression began with the violation of a solemn treaty. Their methods of warfare do not observe established principles or international conventions. Therefore Americans cannot be surprised if we use all advantages to hasten victory. If American commerce suffers, there are some compensations. It is known on the other side of the Atlantic that we are doing everything to minimize the ill-effects as far as possible without benefiting the enemy.

"American public sentiment has freely decided in favor of the Allies, and the Germanic campaign is powerless to produce a change. If the struggle causes injury to America or other neutrals, their sacrifices are very light compared with the sufferings the victims of German aggression have had to endure for the cause of humanity during the past seven months."

ITALY'S PROTEST UNANIMOUS.

Press Urges Neutrals to Unite to Defend Their Commerce.

ROME, March 3.—The press of Italy is practically unanimous in arguing that, with Germany attempting to blockade England and Great Britain retaliating with reprisals intended to cut off all supplies from Germany, those who suffer most are the inhabitants of neutral countries where conditions are becoming daily more serious, especially in those whose economic life depends chiefly on maritime commerce.

The Rome Tribuna urges neutrals to unite and affirm their rights "against the excesses of belligerents" by maintaining the validity of international conventions.

DUTCH DEFER ACTION.

Shipping Conference Warns Exporters to Await Developments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—This afternoon the Commissioner of Dutch Trade had a conference with the board of the Ship Owners' Society and the Directors of the great Dutch shipping companies to consider the consequences of the Franco-British repressive measures. It was generally recognized that uncertainty prevailed as yet respecting the form and extent of those measures, so far as goods were concerned which had already arrived in Holland, or about which transactions were in course of procedure.

It was decided that while definite information on these points was awaited, foreign exporters should be requested in their own interests not to send goods from or via Germany to Holland for shipment till further notice.

The committee is watching carefully the Dutch interests affected by the new war measures, and is holding continual conversations with the persons concerned.

GERMAN LOAN IN CHICAGO.

Bankers Ask for Subscriptions—First Offering by Belligerents.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A banking firm announced here today that it would receive subscriptions for the new German Imperial Government 5 per cent. loan of 1,200,000,000 marks, (about $300,000,000.)

A German circular, issued by the bank, says the opportunity to subscribe permits "the Germans in America to show their sympathy for the Fatherland." This is said to be the first public offering of a war loan here by any of the belligerents.

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Emerson Hough, the well-known writer, says: "We had with us this spring as a guest a lady who was convalescent after a surgical operation and it occurred to me that she might be benefited by the use of Sanatogen. I am very glad to say that our surmise seemed well foun

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SAW STURDEE WHIP GERMAN FLEET

Wireless Operator at the Falklands Gives New Details of the Great Sea Fight.

'GOD SAVE KING,' WIRELESS

Battle Slogan Marconied from Ship to Ship by British as They Went Into Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—Some interesting points which do not appear in Admiral Sturdee's report of the Falkland Islands battle, are given in a letter from W. A. Lacey, the wireless operator at the Marconi station at that outpost of the empire. Lacey says:

"The Germans were well aware of the utility of the station, as a determined attempt was made to destroy it on Dec. 7. This day must have been especially set apart by the meteorological deity in charge of the Falkland Islands weather, for contrary to our usual leaden skies and high winds the day was perfect. Scarcely a ripple on the sea and the clear-cut horizon were both helpful factors to our outposts in sighting the enemy and to our ships in the engagement which followed.

"At 7:30 A. M. smoke was sighted to the southward, which materialized into two enemy cruisers, and later the smoke of three others were seen. The first two, the Gneisenau and Nurnberg, headed straight for the station until they were about four miles off, when they presented their broadsides to us, and trained their guns on the power house. Their movements were clearly visible through glasses. Orders were given to abandon the station—not from the Germans but from our Governor—which we did, retiring about 250 yards west, and taking shelter behind the rocks, whence we had a clear view of the proceedings.

"As soon as we were clear the guardship in Stanley Harbor let go two twelve-inch shells at the foremost German cruiser, and considering that the enemy was not visible from the harbor, the shooting was admirable. The shells fell one just forward and one just aft of the Gneisenau, the next two were better. One hit the water right abeam of the Gneisenau, ricocheted, and landed aboard. The firing was directed from the observatory.

"The enemy did not appear to like being shot at from an invisible battery which outranged their guns, and they turned southeast to get out of range without firing a single shot at us. A parting greeting landed alongside the Gneisenau, which was by this time stern on. Survivors state that Admiral von Spee, who went down with his ship, was at a loss to know where those shells dropped from.

"Meanwhile our cruisers were forcing steam and put to sea before the Germans were lost to sight, the fast British cruisers preceding for scouting work. We recoupled the station and started the engine for power, working with our ships. Immediately we touched the key all the Germans pressed their keys, making indescribable noises by altering their spark frequencies rapidly. It has never been my lot to receive enough such a jungle, and I trust never will be again. Our signaling continued without interruption, despite their efforts.

"For about two hours pandemonium reigned in the ether. After all orders had been given by wireless, the working ceased until the Germans tried to communicate with each other and our fleet returned the compliment by jamming them, with what success we do not know. The Germans disappeared in a southeasterly direction with our cruisers in hot pursuit."

After some further details which cover the ground of the official report, Lacey continues:

"At 3 P. M. Admiral Sturdee made a signal which would have warmed Nelson's heart, and one which should be recorded in the annals of the British Admiralty: 'God Save the King.' The signal was taken up and flung far and wide through space by each of the fleet in turn until it seemed as though it would never cease. I consider it a privilege to have been one of the few to hear the signal. Had the wireless been in vogue in Nelson's day no doubt this memorable signal would have been Marconied.

"Later the flagship signaled: 'Scharnhorst and Gneisenau sunk. Where are the others?' Immediately the news was received a wild cheer went up from the small band gathered in the power house and we felt justified in drinking to the King."

Lacey further describes a visit to the British warships on their return. His testimony further disposes of the German claims that the Invincible was badly damaged. "One shell," he says, "struck the flagship's forward turret fairly between the guns, leaving scarcely a visible dent in the armor. The superstructure of the flagship is perforated by shell splinters."

GEORGE V. PRAISES HIS FLEET.

Greatly Impressed by Efficiency and Spirit of Officers and Men.

LONDON, March 3.—King George on his return from a visit to the fleet sent a message to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, in which he said:

"I have been on representative ships of all classes and am much impressed both by the state of their efficiency and the splendid spirit which animates both officers and men. I have not the slightest doubt my navy will uphold its great traditions."

FRENCH ARMY GRAFT CASE.

Court-Martial of Paymaster Desclaux to Begin March 15.

PARIS, March 3.—The Magistrate's inquiry into the case of François Desclaux, General Paymaster of the Army and secretary to M. Caillaux when Caillaux was Minister of Finance, has now been concluded. His trial by court-martial will begin on March 15. The hearings will probably be public.

Desclaux was arrested in January, charged with having stolen army rations, which it is alleged were found in the home of a woman whose husband is a German.

GERMANS RETREAT, MAY LOSE SIEGE GUNS

Smash Two Forts at Ossowetz, but Thaw Imperils Their Heaviest Artillery.

FRONTIER AGAIN MENACED

Austro-German Armies in Galicia Driven Back with Great Losses —One Army Isolated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—North and south the Russians have succeeded in converting the spectacular advances of the Germans and Austrians into definite retreats and are themselves pressing forward from both the Niemen and Dniester.

The Germans on Monday had fallen back twenty miles from the Niemen and Grodno and everywhere else except Ossowetz, and they are again spreading their forces for the defense of East Prussia.

Their siege artillery is in considerable jeopardy facing Ossowetz. The streams draining the forest marshes into the Bobr are thawing and the Germans have taken some heavy guns westward outside of the range to dry land around Radzilow. It is believed, however, that some of their heaviest guns north of the fortress cannot now be moved. From the southern bend of the Bobr they are fighting fiercely in an attempt to relieve their siege equipment.

The Russian army of the western line in North Poland conducts a vigorous advance toward the frontier, threatening the railways to Thorn. The Germans tried a desperate raid from Zorpetz, where they were immediately confronted by a Russian squadron of armored cars under Capt. Pohomaroff, which shot the German column off the main road. The Germans then tried a barricade by throwing their own transport across the road, but the men were all killed. The Russian cars towed the German wagons into a ditch and continued to beat the enemy until cavalry turned the rear, inflicting great losses on the Germans as they fled northward. Another German detachment was entirely destroyed in attempting to reach Pullusk with an equipment of mines for the destruction of the railway to Novo Georgievsk.

The Austro-German combination has attempted a series of desperate attacks on the passes of the middle Carpathians, especially at Lupkow and Wynlzkow. They were driven southward with terrible losses. They are expected to renew the attempt as the only means of bringing relief to the isolated Austrian army at Stanislau.

Among the last consignment of 3,500 prisoners to reach Kief are several hundred Heidelberg undergraduates. They have been in the field two months.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR GALICIA.

Austro-Germans Hurled in Vain Against Russian Defenses.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—In their determination to relieve Przemysl and drive the Russians out of Galicia, the Austro-German armies which for some weeks have been on the Galician side of the Carpathian Mountains have during the last few days made repeated attempts to break through the Russian intrenchments, but without success.

Since Sunday, when in massed formation they threw themselves against the Russian troops holding strong positions, the Austro-Germans have attacked again and again, in spite of the heavy losses which this kind of fighting entails.

According to the Russian official account, the Austrians on Wednesday delivered furious attacks between the San and the Ondawa Rivers, only to be thrown back, as they were in their previous efforts, while the Germans made several fruitless attacks around Kozlouwka and Rojanka, at the latter point losing two companies, which were surrounded and annihilated.

No estimates have been published of the losses suffered by the German armies in their effort to break through the Russian lines at these places, but they are believed to have been very large, as the Russian positions were almost impregnable.

Regarding the Austrians' attempt to outflank the Russians in Eastern Galicia, two Russian official reports in succession have reported that the Austrians suffered a severe reverse, and that on Wednesday they lost in prisoners alone more than 6,000 men. The Russians captured also a number of guns and a large quantity of transport material.

On the other extreme wing in North Poland the Germans have either assumed the defensive or are retiring, except at Ossowetz, where they continue to bombard the fortress. Berlin reports unofficially that at this point the Germans have succeeded in silencing two of the forts. Their attempt to approach the city, however, has been repulsed by the Russians.

The Germans, while claiming success near Augustowo, where they captured 1,500 prisoners from among the Russian forces who tried to cross the Bobr River, admit that they have withdrawn their advance guards south of Mysyniec and that the Russians have been feeling their way forward to the northwest of Przasnysz.

The fact seems to be that the Russians are advancing along the whole northern line, but very slowly, because of the mud, which impedes the movement of guns and transport wagons.

SMASH TWO RUSSIAN FORTS.

Germans' Big Siege Guns Weaken Defenses of Ossowetz.

BERLIN, March 3, (via London.)—Two of the Russian forts at Ossowetz, in Russian Poland, have been demolished and their guns silenced, according to a dispatch printed today in The Cologne Gazette.

The Tageblatt's correspondent in Galicia telegraphs that the Russians have not won a single complete success in their efforts to regain the Carpathian crests, lost by them. Hard fighting continues, he says, along the whole line in spite of heavy snowstorms. The Russians are sacrificing many men, the correspondent declares, in their effort to regain mountain heights and prevent a threatened encircling of their flank.

GREATEST MOUNTAIN BATTLE.

Snow in Carpathians So Deep the Dead Remain Standing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—Writing from Budapest the Hungarian correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"From the Carpathian fighting, as it was termed, a great Carpathian battle developed. The battle lasted a long time because the terrian is impassable. Masses cannot march, run, or surround each other, and the battle is fighting of small units—sometimes companies and seldom battalions—which confront one another in bloody encounters in small, confined places. In fact it is 'breast against brow.'

"That is the reason why on the centre the fighting developed into a fierce hand-to-hand battle. In the west, on the Donajec and Biala line, and also beyond the Dukla, intrenched artillery and infantry are carrying on the struggle. In the east, where the hostile forces can leave the mountainous regions, strategy can, as it were, breathe more freely both in the regions of Nadvorna and Kolomea; but between the east and west, in the centre, the most terrific mountain battle the world has ever seen or heard of is proceeding among the snow-bound precipices and unexplored woods around Dukla and in Biharo. The snow is so deep that dead men remain standing. The snow would not allow them to fall, they having stood in it up to the waist.

"North of Nadvorna and northwest of Kolomea new battles have developed and are still going on, for the resistance of the Russian forces is unbounded. They are continually attacking, and every now and then make fierce bayonet charges. The possession of Kolomea is exceedingly important, it being a railway centre."

WAR TROPHIES IN BERLIN.

Battered Guns Shown and Troops Paraded to Celebrate Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 3. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans celebrated Field Marshal von Hindenburg's recent march through the Masurian Lakes region against the Russians by great military displays in Berlin, an American traveler tells me.

For several days many thousands of Hindenburg's troops passed through Berlin going to the western battlefield. They halted in Berlin, detraining and marching through the city, the women giving laurels to the officers.

Captured Russian guns were placed outside the Imperial Palace and a few English and French guns were added to this public exhibition. I am informed that the Russian guns appeared to be new. The French and Belgian trophies also were new, but much damaged by shot and shell. The English were the most battered of all, being little more than heaps of smashed wheels, eloquent at any rate, of heroic resistance. All day the crowds gathered round the broken English guns.

Aviator Drops Bombs on Warsaw.

WARSAW, March 3.—A German aviator today bombarded Warsaw. Most of the bombs fell in residential districts. Many windows were shattered, but there were no casualties.

BERLIN IS ALARMED BY POTATO FAMINE

Food Disturbances More Frequent—Bread Allowance Is Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Berlin grows more and more alarmed at the coming potato famine. The newspapers print special potato editorial articles with pictorial advice on how to economize and how to grow exotic potatoes.

I am informed that hardly a week passes in Berlin without a disturbance due to the new food conditions. There are frequently murmurings of discontent among the men at war meetings. Bernstein, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, was at one gathering nearly assaulted by angry Socialists who put potatoes before patriotism. "We will fight," they said, "but we must have potatoes."

BERLIN, March 3, (via London, March 4.)—The North German Gazette announces that the daily bread rations throughout the empire has been fixed at 200 grammes (a little less than half a pound) of bread or flour per capita from March 15, instead of 225 grammes, the amount previously permitted.

The returns on stocks of grain and flour taken on Feb. 1, which now have been received, show that there are sufficient of the supplies to continue the earlier ration until the next harvest, but it was thought best, according to the newspaper, to hold a reserve for contingencies.

The newspaper adds that the municipalities will be allowed a certain amount of elasticity in their distributions. They may omit the ration for children in order to allot larger portions to the classes of the population where the consumption is normally greater.

PAMPHLET FROM NEW YORK.

Received by British M. P.s, It Excites Wondering Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—The Daily News says there was some comment in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday on the fact that Members of Parliament have received a pamphlet posted from New York, entitled "The Case of Belgium in the Light of Official Reports Found in Secret Archives of the Belgian Government After the Occupation of Brussels," with fac-similes of the documents.

It is sent by P. C. Kullman of Wall Street, New York, with preliminary remarks by Dr. Dernburg, and members are informed that they can have a hundred copies for $5.

The Postmaster General will be questioned on the subject.

DR. PUPIN DEFENDS SERBS.

Says Germany Was Deceived—Puts Blame on Austria.

"Germany was deceived and will ultimately come to realize that fact," said Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia, last night, in an address on "The Serb Nation and the Present War," before the Civic Forum at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and East Fourteenth Street.

Dr. Pupin said that most careful reading of the Austrian Red Book, published last Sunday in THE TIMES, failed to reveal proof that the Serb nation had maintained a conspiracy among the Serbs in Austria. Austria herself, by allowing certain upper classes, was alone responsible for the spirit of discontent among the Serbs in that country, he said.

The operations of the fleets of the Allies in the Dardanelles, said Professor Pupin, brought to the front the real reason why England and France were engaged in the present war. These countries, he said, were not interested in a quarrel between Austria and Servia, but could not sit by quietly and permit Austria and Germany to gain supremacy in the Aegean Sea.

TOLSTOY GAINS LIBERTY.

Guard of Author's Grandson Winks at His Escape.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Count Michael Tolstoy, grandson of the author, has succeeded in escaping from an Austrian camp, where he had been held prisoner. Because of his frequent threats to escape, the Austrians had posted a special guard over him, but he succeeded in gaining the confidence and friendship of his guard, who in return for a gift of some Russian coins worth about a dollar, let him walk off early one evening. The Count was made prisoner during some of the early fighting in the Carpathians.

PIERRE LOTI WOULD SERVE.

Author Wants to Rejoin French Navy and Fight the Turks.

PARIS, March 3.—Pierre Loti, the author, who is a retired naval officer, has requested the Government to permit him to rejoin the service.

He wants to be assigned to duty with the French fleet now operating against the Turks.

WAR GRAFT GANG HAS MADE MILLIONS

Chicago Manufacturer Says Warring Nations Fleeced by Well-Organized Gang.

THEIR HEADQUARTERS HERE

By Method of Espionage, It Is Said, They Have Reached Nearly Every Purchasing Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A prominent Chicago merchant declared today that the nations at war in Europe have been fleeced out of millions of dollars by a well-organized band of grafters, exacting a toll of from 15 to 20 per cent. on practically every shipment of war supplies which has left this country. This band, the Chicago manufacturer said, maintained its headquarters at a leading hotel in New York City and had a representative at the capital of each of the belligerent powers. It also had a representative, he said, in every State in the United States.

"When the complete story of this graft in the purchase of war supplies is told," said this merchant under a pledge that his name should not be used, "the country will be shaken from one end to the other. The men who got the commissions, the illegitimate profit on American supplies, are New Yorkers.

"Their sphere of influence extended throughout the financial district. By a system of espionage they knew when an agent was leaving a foreign country to make purchases. The moment he landed in New York the campaign to get the graft began.

"So secretly did this band operate and so powerful was its influence that it defied detection. I am informed that a confidential agent of one of the foreign Governments has been at work for three months and has sufficient evidence at least to stop the operations of the syndicate."

Asked as to the identity of the men behind the plot, the manufacturer declined to give any information. A few details as to the method of operation, however, were furnished.

"For instance, if an article cost $4," he said, "the commission at 15 per cent. amounted to 60 cents. Whether the Government paid $4.60 for the goods it whether the rake-off came from the manufacturer, I do not know. I do know, however, that the grafters got theirs."

Possibility of graft in the purchase of millions of dollars' worth of war supplies in Chicago was admitted today by E. F. Parr, purchasing agent for Russia, France, Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece.

"I have no doubt that money has been made by some persons who have taken more than their legitimate profits," said Mr. Parr. "So far as I know there has been no investigation thus far of supplies purchased in Chicago. I do know, however, that the purchases of foreign Governments in this city alone total more than $5,000,000."

CONSULS DENY GRAFT EXISTS.

Admit, However, That They Have Heard Rumors Concerning It.

The disclosures made in THE TIMES yesterday by one of the confidential agents of the Allies, concerning graft in the purchasing of war supplies in this country, has aroused a great deal of comment in diplomatic circles. The persons who were seen yesterday in every instance insisted that no frauds could have been perpetrated on their own Governments, but nearly all of them told of having heard rumors about the large commissions exacted on purchases made by other Governments.

Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, at his office at 25 Madison Avenue, asked what Government the confidential agent represented, and being told that, as well as the agent's name, was a confidential matter, he said:

"All I can say is that the purchases made by the Belgian Government have been all right. The manner in which these purchases have been made is a matter of Government business, and I cannot discuss it. Of course I can't say anything definite about what may have occurred in the purchases of supplies by other countries, as I have had nothing to do with their purchases. I have heard rumors—everybody has, perhaps—but all of the rumors about transactions in which we were in any way interested I have run down and found to be groundless."

The British Consul General, Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, said that he was confident there had been nothing irregular in the purchases of supplies by the agents of his Government. Asked if he had heard any rumors regarding purchases for other Governments he hesitated, and then said:

"I would rather not say anything on that subject."

A banker declared that the fact that enormous commissions were being charged on war orders, and inferior goods supplied, was notorious among those conversant with the situation. His brother-in-law, an American manufacturer of cloth, he said, had been asked by an agent for one of the Allies to submit samples and prices for a huge order to be used in the making of uniforms. He submitted the best grade of goods and the prices these goods regularly brought, he said, but did not get the order. Later, the manufacturer saw samples of the goods that had been selected and said that for some reason goods of exceedingly low grade had been bought at a very high price.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Between the Niemen and the Vistula, in Northern Poland, on March 1 and 2, the Germans delivered attacks in the region of Ossowetz. Many attempts of the enemy to approach the fortress were repulsed.

In the region of Grodno and in other sections of the whole front our troops continued to make progress.

We took by assault the village of Kerjen, on the left bank of the Amouleff River, where we took prisoners ten officers and certain numbers of soldiers and captured two rapid-fire guns.

In the Carpathians, between Ondava and the San, we continue with complete success to repulse formidable attacks of the Austrian Army. The Germans delivered fruitless attacks in the region of Koziouwka and Rojanka. At the latter point we succeeded in enveloping and annihilating two German companies.

In East Galicia the Austrians who were defending the passages of the Lomnitza River suffered a new and very serious check, our troops while fighting crossing the river and occupying the village of Krasna. The following day we took 6,000 prisoners, with sixty-four officers and four cannon, seven rapid-fire guns, and a large quantity of regiment and division trains.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the Carpathians, west of Uszok Pass, fighting is proceeding which has developed to a large extent into engagements for the possession of important heights and lines. Several Russian counter-attacks have been repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

During the day several local successes were gained along the battle front. In an assault on a ridge north of Cisna we took 400 prisoners.

Vigorous fighting is in progress along the whole battle front in Southeast Galicia. On the Donajec River and in Russian Poland nothing of importance has occurred.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Near Grodno, in Russian Poland, the situation remains unchanged. To the southeast of Augustowo a Russian force endeavored to cross the Bobr River, but it was driven back with heavy losses, 1,500 Russians being captured. Other Russian attacks in the country to the northeast of Grodno broke down in front of the German lines. To the southwest of Kolno the Germans made advances. At a point to the south of Kyszinlec a vanguard of German troops was forced back by the superior strength of the enemy. To the northwest of Przasnysz the Russians endeavored to feel their way and attempted an advance. Several Russian night attacks to the east of Plock have been repulsed.

Near St. Eloi, to the south of Ypres, the attack yesterday of two English companies upon our lines was repulsed after violent hand-to-hand fighting. At a point near Peronne a French aircraft came down on account of motor trouble, and the two men on board were taken prisoners.

The French attacks in the Champagne district have been without any degree of success. The French troops have been once again driven back into their positions with heavy losses.

To the northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe German troops occupied 250 yards of trenches. French advances in the Forest of Consenvoye and near Ailly and Apremont have been easily repulsed. Attacks made by our troops to the northeast of Badenvillers again resulted in our getting possession of considerable territory. The German front to the northeast of Celles has advanced during the last few days a distance of about five miles. The French have made vain attempts to recover their losses of recent days.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—From the sea to the Aisne there has been cannonading of varying intensity. The Germans again began to bombard Rheims with incendiary shells.

In the Champagne region, on the front north of Souain, Mesnil, and Beausejour, our progress continues. We are holding on the entire attacking front, that is to say, over a distance of nearly four miles, a total of German lines representing a depth of two-thirds of a mile.

Our progress today has been particularly marked to the west of Perthes, where we have captured trenches and extended our position in the woods. We also gained ground to the north of Mesnil. Finally, in the same region we have repulsed several violent counter-attacks. The regiments of the guards sustained enormous losses.

Since the last communication we have made about 100 prisoners and have captured a machine gun. Several German attacks were repulsed in the woods of Consenvoye, north of Verdun, and in the Forest of Le Prêtre, west of Pont-à-Mousson.

(*Day Report*)—There is nothing of importance to add to last night's communication. In Champagne we hold the entire first line of German trenches from a point northwest of Perthes to north of Beausejour, and at several points we have progressed beyond this line.

The progress at various points which was reported yesterday is confirmed. This progress has been maintained everywhere.

There has been cannonading in the Argonne.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

FRENCH'S HONOR LIST LARGEST ON RECORD

Occupies Three London Times Pages—Generals and Privates Commended Side by Side.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sir John French's list of names of officers and men whom he recommends for promotion or reward for gallant and distinguished service in the field is the longest list of the kind ever submitted by a British commander. It occupies nearly three closely printed pages in The Times. No less than 445 Generals and members of the General Staff are included in this list, and there are 234 names from the Royal Artillery and 234 members of the Medical Corps, to say nothing of the other branches of service represented.

A noticeable feature of the list is the way in which all ranks are classed together as being equally distinguished. The Duke of Wellington never mentioned any but officers in his dispatches, while other British commanders have mentioned non-commissioned officers or privates very sparingly. Sir John French makes no distinction between the highest officer and the humblest private; the names are all placed side by side in the long roll of honor.

Wilhelmina Cargo in Prize Court.

Norvin R. Lindheim, attorney for the shippers of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, now detained at Falmouth, announced today that he had received word from his representative abroad that a writ had been issued and served, placing the cargo in a prize court.

THREE INDICTMENTS AGAINST WERNER HORN

Accused of Illegal Transportation of Dynamite — Action Will Halt Extradition.

BOSTON, March 3.—Three indictments charging the illegal transporation of dynamite in interstate commerce were returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday against Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the international railway bridge at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, Federal Attorney George W. Anderson announced today. The maximum penalty for the offense is eighteen months imprisonment and a fine of $2,000.

A copy of the indictment was sent to the United States Marshal at Portland, Me., with instructions that Horn be arrested Saturday, when he will be released from the jail at Machias, where he is serving a sentence of thirty days for damaging property at Vanceboro.

The indictments charge illegal transportation of sixty pounds of dynamite from New York to Boston over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, from Boston to Vanceboro over the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads, and carrying of dynamite in a suitcase without notifying the officials of the railroad involved.

It is expected that action on the Canadian Government's request for the extradition of Horn will be delayed as a result of the Grand Jury's report. In the opinion of the Federal attorneys, the claims of the United States must be satisfied before extradition can be considered.

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GERMANY ALTERS RELIEF SHIP RULE

Continued from Page 1.

Berlin to explain to the British Government that only such ships as are really engaged in this service may carry the commission's marks.

"Germany regrets that, having regard for the existing mine danger in the war zone, it cannot grant safe conduct for the commission's ships to and from England."

CHARTERS WERE THREATENED

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The State Department today had under consideration the reports from The Hague, which stated that the German Government had determined to refuse to grant any more safe conducts for American relief ships to touch at English ports for coal on the homeward voyage, and would only permit safe conducts for the return voyage of those Belgian relief vessels which took the north of Scotland route. These reports reached the State Department both in press dispatches and in a cablegram from Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague.

The department was considering Minister van Dyke's message when unofficial word came that Germany had rescinded the Belgian order enough to permit relief vessels to pass through the English Channel and had ordered its submarines not to molest them. These unofficial advices stated that Minister van Dyke had received word to this effect from the German Government through the German Minister at The Hague. They also stated that Germany regretted that having due regard for the existing danger in the naval war zone it could not grant safe conduct for the commission ships to and from England.

While this dispatch was somewhat contradictory, it was thought in some quarters still it was thought that it gave evidence that Germany might perhaps permit American ships to enter through the English Channel instead of being forced around the north of Scotland.

Minister van Dyke is expected to forward another report tomorrow morning, and until this report, explaining whether the reported rescinding of the German order is broad enough to prevent the wrecking of the Belgian Relief Commission's plans, is received and considered no inquiries will be made of the German Government through the American Embassy at Berlin.

On their face, the first instructions would appear to offer no serious handicap to the great work being done by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, since it is not difficult to go from American ports via the Shetland Islands to Rotterdam. It is stated on good authority that the contracts entered into between the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the British owners of the steamships that make up the "great mercy fleet" would be null and void the moment that those ships abandoned the "via Falmouth" route.

The result of the vitiation of these charters would mean the immediate cessation, perhaps for weeks, of the great transportation machine that the commission has built up.

Under the contracts entered into between the commission and the owners of these fifty-odd steamers, every one of which is British owned and flies the British flag, the ships must make an English port for orders and coal en route. Falmouth was long ago selected as this port of call. The ships are entirely under the control of the commission, and every ounce of the cargo is accounted for and handled by bonafide American citizens, whose status has been officially approved of both by the German and the allied Governments. H. C. Hoover is the head of the organization in London, while prominently identified with the work in Belgium are Minister van Dyke and Minister Brand Whitlock, the latter at Brussels.

Recently Mr. Hoover was in Berlin and had a long conference with the German authorities with regard to the American relief work for the benefit of the Belgians. Mr. Hoover was assured by the German Government that the ships carrying the cargoes of the Commission for Relief in Belgium would be absolutely safe while passing through the war zone en route to Rotterdam. It is reported on high authority that this assurance was given to Mr. Hoover by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor.

Minister van Dyke's notification of the intention of Germany to refuse safe conducts was communicated to him by Baron von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium. Minister Van Dyke was notified because most of the Belgian relief supplies sent from this country through America and England have been sent in recent weeks through Holland. Diplomatic immunity had been given to these shipments when sent consigned to the American Minister at Brussels, either direct through Belgian ports or through the ports of Antwerp, Esschen, Loosen, Smeermans, Petit Lanaye, Lanaeckell, or Rotterdam. Most of the recent shipments, it was said tonight, were being sent through Rotterdam.

The unofficial report from The Hague that Germany had rescinded the order and would permit relief vessels to pass through the English Channel was encouraging, though the exact character of the rescinding order was not made clear and the State Department is awaiting advices from Minister van Dyke. At the State Department tonight no statement could be obtained except that Minister van Dyke had brought the matter to the attention of the department, indicating that he would make a further report when he heard from the German Government, that the matter was under consideration as to the advisability of making inquiries of the German Government.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

B. T.

Albert Frederick Wilson, New York University, has just written this unsolicited letter in praise of Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil":

I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil," is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. First, it is an overwhelmingly entertaining story. Second, it sets a new standard in the fine arts of portraying life—dramatizing it into graphic, throbbing reality—in the novel.

Here are superlatives, but I know of no other way to vent my enthusiasm. Then, too, I am a little impatient that American critics are so slow to recognize that Mr. Tarkington stands head and shoulders above all contemporary writers. His technique, his writing methods, are years in advance of present-day story-tellers. My students in the professional magazine writing courses give more attention to Tarkington than they do to Poe, Hawthorne, and De Maupassant heaped together.

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OBREGON ACCUSED OF STIRRING UP MOB

Washington Protests Against His Threat to Abandon Mexico City if Food Riots Occur.

BLAMES HIM FOR FAMINE

Food Cut Off and Sent to Vera Cruz While Relief Offer of Foreigners Was Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Incendiary statements alleged to have been issued in Mexico City by General A. Obregon, the Carranza General, in command of the Constitutionalist troops stationed there, reflecting on the attitude of Americans and foreigners toward relief work and calculated to excite the populace in a very difficult and serious situation, have been challenged by the Wilson Administration.

Secretary Bryan has given instructions to diplomatic representatives of the United States at Vera Cruz to call the attention of General Carranza to the seriousness of having such incendiary statements as those attributed to General Obregon circulated broadcast in Mexico City. The particular statement to which the American Government takes exception is one in which General Obregon announced that the moment there was any attempt at rioting in Mexico City he would leave the city at the head of his troops, as the merchants did not "accept the invitation made to them to assist the people and prevent violence."

This statement is alleged to have been made by General Obregon at a most critical period in the situation in Mexico City, at a time when the people are hungry and clamoring for bread, and it is feared that statements such as this will incite or encourage the populace to engage in riots and attack the merchants and foreigners.

The statements issued by General Obregon have made it appear that the foreigners and merchants have been unwilling to contribute for the relief of those who need food or are starving. The State Department has received advices indicating that this is not a correct statement of the facts, that merchants and foreigners have been contributing toward the relief of the hunger situation which, according to State Department advices, was not caused by the merchants and foreigners, but is laid at the door of the Carranza Government, which took supplies needed by the people. It was pointed out by Secretary Bryan today, also, that much of the misery in Mexico City had been caused by the removal of the Government to Vera Cruz and the closing down of Government offices and mills.

Secretary Bryan's statement follows:

"The department is advised that on March 2 the press of Mexico City published another statement from General Obregon, as follows:

'At the first attempt at riot I will leave the city at the head of my troops in order that they may not fire a single shot against the hungry multitude, as the merchants did not accept the invitation which was made to them to assist the people and prevent violence.'

"The statement appears completely at variance with the department's advices from Mexico City concerning the relief work recently instituted. It is stated that the International Relief Committee has taken up the work with considerable energy and that it has met with a hearty response on the part of foreigners in general. Two banks alone have subscribed 120,000 pesos. The press of Mexico City states that on March 1 a member of the Relief Committee approached Obregon to ask that certain facilities be given the committee in the way of railroad transportation to bring in the much needed staple articles and his answer was that the Mexican people did not require any help from foreigners, and consequently the committee's request was turned down.

"It is reported that as far as can be judged, the present conditions in Mexico City have been brought about by the closing of all Government offices, shutting down of public works, cutting off railway traffic in all directions (which prevented the bringing in of supplies needed by factories which had laid off all their men), by not letting staple articles find their way into the city, and, finally, by the transportation to Vera Cruz of the food supplies of Mexico City.

"The department has given instructions that the attention of General Carranza be called to the seriousness of having such incendiary statements as the one quoted appearing in the press."

ROOT SARCASTIC IN SENATE

Scores Navy Proposal and the Defunct Shipping Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Among the last remarks of Mr. Root of New York as a member of the Senate will probably be remembered his biting reference today to the abolition of the plucking board in the Navy Department and the President's advocacy of the Ship Purchase bill that failed of enactment. Mr. Root did not make a formal address, but just before the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was adopted, he interposed for a moment.

"Mr. President," he said, "if there ever was any example of a failure of the part of a legislative body to do its full duty to the country it represents, you find it here in what is being done in this Naval bill by cutting out the system of elimination and substituting nothing for it, leaving a lot of men in command whom a former President of the United States once described to me as a lot of wheezy, onion-eyed, old stuffed puddings.

"It is too late to do our duty. We have been kept here day and night discussing and wearing out the strength of everybody over an ill-considered, ill-conceived, half-baked, foolish attempt to put the Government into the shipping business, and we are neglecting our plain duty as legislators."

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ASSERT POLICE SPY MADE THEIR BOMBS

Continued from Page 1.

fused to allow Polignani to talk to reporters about his life among the anarchists, saying that by doing so the police would put other matters in jeopardy.

The attitude of the two prisoners was shown by statements made by them at other times during the day. In the morning, before the case went to the Grand Jury, Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train took Abarno aside for a personal talk.

"You're a philosopher and I'm a philosopher," said Mr. Train. "The only difference is that our philosophies don't agree. I think it is a good thing to maintain a strong and organized society, you don't. But suppose your theories prevailed, and society was overturned, and that after a while some other anarchists didn't like the new state of affairs and started out to attack you and your friends as you had attacked the State. What about that?"

"I hadn't got that far," said Abarno. "The future will take care of itself. But I don't think that in an anarchist society men would want to kill each other."

Before being taken to their cells in the Tombs the two prisoners talked to reporters and again protested that the whole thing had been "framed up" by Detective Polignani, whom they knew as Frank Baldo. "If we get twenty-five years," they said, "he ought to get fifty-five." They insisted that Baldo had urged them to action and that he had suggested the scheme of attacking the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, and Carnegies after the attempt on the Cathedral had been carried out. "He wasn't a spy," they insisted. "A spy only makes reports. He just encouraged us, just put the idea into our heads; and when he got it there he kept pounding at us till he got us to church with the bomb."

Tell of Meeting Polignani.

Carbone does not speak much English, and at first pretended to speak none at all; but many of the questions were answered by him through Abarno as interpreter. Abarno said that he met "Baldo" about three months ago, and was introduced to him at a meeting of the Gaetano Bresci Circle at 301 East 106th Street by Carbone. They had heard a lecture; and "Baldo" greeted them as they were going out and told them that all anarchists were stupid; that if they were not stupid they would act. They "ought to shoot off bombs and explode dynamite to better society," they said Baldo asserted.

"How did you learn to make bombs?" "From a book," said Abarno; "a book Carbone got." Thereupon, with Abarno as interpreter, Carbone told of the book.

"I first learned about making bombs," he said, "from reading the newspapers and other things. I bought the book at the Bresci Circle, where it was on sale for 15 cents. I didn't know what was in it when I bought it. The title was 'Health Is in You,' and I thought it was something else—what you call it—spice."

"Then, why did you keep it?"

"I'd bought it. What would I do with it?"

"Saturday night," said Abarno, "Baldo asked me to go for a walk, and we went to the cathedral. I knew where it was but had never been in it. He showed me then the best place to plant a bomb. It was not my idea to fight the church; I am a free thinker and don't believe in any church, but I don't believe in blowing up people who don't agree with me. I don't believe in blowing anybody up. But Baldo was always after action, and we were easy for him. We were made stupid—foolish—by reading books and a lot of stuff that we did not half understand. The books made us foolish. Crazy in the head.

Deny Bomb Was Lighted.

"Baldo lies, and the police lie when they say my bomb was lighted. It was not. They split the end and tore it off to make it look that way. Baldo set his bomb down before I set mine.

"Saturday night, when we were on our way up town, he said to me, 'After this we will get Rockefeller; I know where he lives.' Then he showed me where Vanderbilt lives—I think it is Forty-fifth or Forty-sixth Street. In there somewhere.

"In my own family," said Abarno, "there are twelve people. The old man is working as a bootblack and doesn't get very much. I got $11 a week, but they have to eat at home. Just because I could work ever since the Italian-Turkish war was over didn't make me so blind that I couldn't see those around me who had no work. Rags to wear, and not enough of them. Scraps to eat, and sometimes not even scraps. Those are things you people don't know about. You don't see it as we do. The rich people know and are responsible for all this, but they wouldn't make a change. I guess they will now. We have waked them up."

"And so you started to blow up the cathedral?"

Admits Plot Was Foolish.

"That was a very foolish act. I changed my mind about it in church, when I saw that so many people were around. If I had had a chance I would have left. Sunday night, if we had had a chance, Carbone and I would have destroyed the bombs."

Carbone, who heretofore had given no sign of being able to speak any English at all, now interrupted in broken English:

"Baldo said we must go on—we were stupid—cowards—worse than the rich, because we did not help our own."

"Was that the reason you did not go to the cathedral on Monday morning?"

Carbone's English was unequal to this, apparently, and Abarno had to translate.

"I was asleep," Carbone explained. "Anyway, I had no bomb."

Abarno said Baldo had never told them much about himself—not even where or how he was employed.

"Did he spend much money?" the questioner asked.

"Not him," said Abarno emphatically. "Sometimes we'd lend him money; sometimes he bought the drinks, and sometimes we did. But he wasn't what you call a 'spender,' and we ain't. We don't have it to spend."

"What will your friends do to Baldo now?"

Before Abarno could answer Carbone broken in:

"We have no friends."

"But won't the members of the Circle do something?"

Both men laughed.

Say Polignani Is Safe.

"He's safe," said Abarno. "The Bresci Circle won't do anything. Don't you understand? They're just talkers—they make noise; that's all. They'll hurt nobody—not even him. I wouldn't harm him myself. Why should I? Even if I am going to get twenty-five years."

Carbone said he was born in Clevinosul Tuscina, Italy, and had been in America three years, and had had employment all of that time. "I have been a good workman," he said; "honest, never arrested, nor in trouble. I have references from everybody I ever worked for." Carbone is a shoemaker and Abarno an electrotyper.

Abarno said he was born in Italy and came to this country when he was 8 years old. He had a common school education.

"I never got into trouble with the police," he said, "except when I was a little boy and stole some cakes. And then my mother got me out for $2. The only trouble with me is that I read too much."

The police said yesterday that the original intention had been to explode the bomb on Monday morning, but that Abarno had to be at his work promptly at 7 o'clock that morning. Tuesday morning he did not have to report until 7:30 o'clock.

CONGRESS ENTERS LAST DAY AT WORK

Continued from Page 1.

efficiency; in its creation of a naval reserve; in the establishment of the office of Chief of Naval Operations and the ranks of Admiral and Vice Admiral; in the abolition of the Plucking Board; in equipping navy yards for the construction of ships and in the increase in the manufacture of mutions of war; in well-considered and liberal appropriations for the needs of the service in every line.

"No other Congress has gone so far to see that its appropriation was applied where most vitally needed and without regard to merely political considerations. Everything has been subordinated to the battle fleet and its efficiency. The haphazard and sometimes prodigal appropriations of previous Congresses for unnecessarily costly buildings at navy yards, which have been so justly criticised by former Secretary of the Navy Meyer in the public press, has been done away with. Expenditures ashore have been reduced to an absolute minimum. The Plucking Board, which had outlived its usefulness, has been abolished and a system of promotion to take its place will be one of the first things taken up by the new Congress."

Mr. Daniels said he thought that perhaps the best piece of legislation for the navy passed in a decade was the provision in the present bill authorizing a naval reserve, composed of honorably discharged men from the navy, on graded pay according to the length of time they have served.

A New Regime Afloat.

The bill provides for a Chief of Operations, who, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, will be in charge of the operations of the fleet and the preparation of plans for its use in war. This new position is expected to coordinate more perfectly the work of the War College, the General Board, and the Office of Naval Intelligence and the carrying out of manoeuvres by the fleet.

"For a long time it had been felt, whenever there were joint operations between the navies of this country and those of other countries," said Secretary Daniels, "that the American Navy had not the position to which it was entitled because other countries, some of them with much smaller navies, had given higher rank to the commanding officers. We have now in the American Navy an officer in command of fleets no Admiral. The only Admiral we have is Admiral Dewey, who is at the head of the General Board and does not go to sea.

"The Conference Committee has agreed upon a provision which will remove this handicap. It is provided that the Commanders in Chief of the fleets in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic waters shall rank as Admirals and Vice Admirals. These ranks are not created to be conferred upon officers permanently; they will occupy them only so long as they are in command afloat. The American fleet has become so large that the officers who direct it are entitled to the highest rank given to officers of any navy in the world."

SHIP BILL IS SHELVED.

Show of Strength by Senate Republicans Causes Democrats to Drop It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Ship Purchase bill was officially buried in the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Fletcher of Florida, who has handled the bill for the President, moved to send the bill back to conference for necessary corrections, and Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, a leader in the Democratic insurrection against the measure, made a satirical speech in reply to the denunciation directed against the insurgents by Mr. Stone of Missouri.

Then Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, the Republican leader so far as the Ship bill is concerned, took the floor. He said he had remarks to submit that would take an hour, perhaps more, and that he had a list of other Senators who also wished to be heard, each for an hour or so. He read the list, and on it were twenty-eight names, more than half the Republican strength in the Senate. The twenty-eight speeches of an hour would carry the bill well past the end of the session at noon tomorrow, and rather than imperil pending appropriation bills, Mr. Fletcher reluctantly surrendered, withdrawing his motion and dropping the subject altogether.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Our Import Department is now executing to special order, the reproductions of late Paris models.

Our Made-up Department also presents many New Spring Modes in Tailleur and Demi-tailleur Suits—Coats—Robes Tailleur—Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Wraps and Blouses.

Remaining Afternoon & Evening Gowns *from Winter stocks at final closing prices*
A Summary of Handsome Afternoon Dresses—also a few Dance Dresses—
Formerly: $65, $95, $125 to $145
at $25—$35—$45
Evening Gowns—in very handsome styles; only a few—formerly $150 to $250—$65, $75, $95

NEW YORK GIFT SHIP TO SAIL SATURDAY

Supplies for Relief of Belgians Pour In from All Over the State.

ONE DONOR SENDS WATCH

Another Sends $50 for Bananas—Hundreds Give for Easter Argosy—Standing Funds.

The New York State relief ship Harpalyce is scheduled to sail from Brooklyn for Rotterdam next Saturday with a cargo of food for Belgium, all of which will have been given by citizens of New York. The Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is gathering the cargo, announced that more than 176,000 pounds of supplies, representing all parts of the State, had been received yesterday.

The gifts are coming from New York City, Albany, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Glens Falls, and almost every town in the State. The shipments range all the way from single pounds to carloads, and preparations have been made at the warehouses of the commission at the Bush Terminal to receive and assort these donations.

One carload came yesterday from the Belgium relief store at Syracuse. This shipment consisted of flour, peas, rolled oats, oatmeal, pea beans, condensed milk, merchandise, clothing, and groceries.

The Poughkeepsie Committee, which is being assisted by girls of Vassar College, sent 3,000 pounds of groceries and canned goods yesterday and the Piermont Paper Company of Piermont sent 50,000 pounds of felt for overcoats. The Rochester Committee sent 6,000 pounds of groceries, condensed milk, and a large consignment of clothing, and from the women of Cohocton came 5,000 pounds of beans, 1,800 pounds of peas, and many sacks of cornmeal. The Castle Committee sent 4,850 pounds of flour, while the Malone Club gave several large boxes of new clothing.

Unusual gifts included a gold watch, a penknife, a package of pipe tobacco, a pair of red baby wristlets, twelve boxes of toys, and a check for $50, which the donor requested to be used to purchase bananas.

To the Belgian Relief Committee, under whose auspices the cargo of the Easter Argosy, which is to take a gift of food from the children of the United States to Princess Marie José of Belgium, hundreds of letters are coming daily from all over the country, each containing a donation from a little child, and sometimes a big one. With a donation of $1 came this letter in yesterday's mail:

I am a little Osage Indian girl and am only wishing that I could give you more.
VALERIE HEWITT, (9 years old,) Oklahoma City, Okla.

This was another among the hundreds:

I hope you have a happy Easter and success to your father.
ELIZABETH LONGFELLOW.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $954,120.70. Of this amount $1,243.65 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Woonsocket, R. I.	$200	V. S. Mulford	$50
Anonymous	100	Mrs. W. H. Harris	25
Mrs. L. R. Morris	100	Sara B. Winte	10
Mrs. B. H. York	100	G. M. Day	25
Mrs. J. D. Macklemon	50	Warren G. Dix	10
Joseph P. Davis	50	Mrs. C. P. Kling	10
S. B. Carpender	10	H. T. & R. T. Ross	10
A. P. Saunders	10	Hayes Bigelow	19
Mrs. A. S. Jameson	10	T. M. Prudden	25
Carroll, Estelle, & Billie Bassett	30	Frank W. Seeley	10
Anonymous	100	J. S. Tomkins	10
Julius Kayser & Co. employes	80	Mrs. C. B. Spahr	10
		Mary Tatum	12
		Sympathizers	10
		Mrs. C. Keep	15

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $465,227.71. Of this amount $481.60 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Lake Champlain Ass'n	$225
Rochester Red Cross	56
Henry L. Stimson	50
Hackensack Record	35
Bishop Lines, Newark, (col.)	25
W. G. Van Name	25

For Babies in Belgium.

The American Committee for Relief of Babes of Belgium, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, acknowledges the following additional contributions:

Mrs. John H. Wickersham, Lancaster, Penn., entertainment	$372
Mrs. W. B. Roulstone	10
T. Powers and friend	10
Oscar Lion	10

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for relief of destitute women and children in France, amounted to $61, making a total of $60,869.59. The donors included Miss Alice P. Tapley, Boston, $50; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Providence, R. I., $10, and Miss Mary Tabor, $20.

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is the Treasurer, now totals $111,209.49. Additional subscriptions of $10 or more acknowledged by Mr. Wortley yesterday were:

Previous gifts	$110,073
N. G. Higham	10
C. N. Edge	10
R. M. S. Wortley	105
H. Hooper	10
Pawtucket Times	105
St. Joseph (Me.) Branch	81
H. & W. G.	10
Charles Fox	12
Staff of Commercial Cable Co.	41
Beverley Bogert	10
British Schools and Universities Club	136
Scots Soc. and Burns Club, Springfield, Mass.	270
James Barber	100
P. S. Young	10
Office employes of Barber & Co.	28
Dock employes of Barber & Co.	14
Auxiliary No. 1	100

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, now has a fund that totals $58,025.23. These new subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged by Miss Morgan yesterday:

Miss M. T. Moulton	$81	Miss Parsons	$10
Mrs. C. D. Chapman	123	Mrs. S. Sachs	60
Lafayette Fund	473	Levy Brothers	27
Jane Cox	15	League of Catholic Women	822
Marian H. Wickes	25	Mildred Kinney	20

Servian Agricultural Fund.

The Servian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these additional subscriptions:

Previous gifts	$9,426	James Neilson	$100
Breck Trowbridge	200	M. H. Young	80
Charles Scribner	50	Edward Sheldon	100
Smith Sheldon	10	James C. Wentz	25
A Friend	100	K. and R. Moon	10
Ellen A. Wood	500	B. G.	250
R. R. Bowker	10	Mrs. G. Kissell	100
Mrs. H. W. Sibley	100	T. T. Wells	100
William Simes	80		

Concerning the work of the Servian Agricultural Relief Committee a statement was issued yesterday in which it was pointed out that when the Austrians invaded Servia they burned homes and granaries, drove away live stock, and rendered helpless and homeless more than 675,000 peasants before the Servian Army succeeded in driving them out of the country. These peasants are starving, and efforts are being made to send them back to their farms, where the American Committee hopes to furnish seed for planting and tools to work the fields. The first shipment of grain and implements will be made next week from this port.

Polish Relief Fund.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, now has a fund of $24,989.47. New subscriptions received yesterday included one of $100 from the United Polish Societies of Greenpoint, L. I.; $25 from D. L. Bartlett, and $10 each from Miss Mary L. Ogden and A. C. Bradley.

B. Altman & Co.

Curtains and Draperies for Summer Homes

The Lace Curtain Department is prepared, in anticipation of the season for opening Summer residences, to receive orders for the furnishing throughout of Curtains and Draperies or for the replenishing of existing equipments.

Selections may now be made, at moderate prices, from the new assortments of Curtains and Draperies for Spring and Summer.

(Department on the Fourth Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Choice 35c GRADE Coffee AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE of 25¢ PER POUND

Why not buy your Coffee at wholesale? We will be glad to accept your order, for free delivery right to your door, providing your order is for 5 pounds or over. This gives you the choicest of scientifically roasted, blended and tested Coffee at an actual saving of 10c. a pound. Use this opportunity of cutting 1-3 off your Coffee bill and order

35c QUALITY

Gillies Broken Coffee 25c A POUND

As the name implies, this blend is made from the small and broken beans of higher priced coffees, and is equally delicious in its drinking qualities, but simply not as fancy in appearance.

Free Delivery—In Greater New York and within 25 miles we deliver (free) 5 lbs. of Coffee C. O. D. Within 300 miles, 10 lbs. C. O. D., or 5 lbs. cash with order. Beyond 300 miles, 10 lbs. cash with order.

Interesting Booklet, "The Story of Coffee," Free on Request.

Gillies Coffee Co. 233-237 Washington St. New York. Between Park Pl. and Barclay St. Established 78 Years.

Phone 3471 Cortlandt.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Broadway, South of City Hall Park.

THE BUILDING FOR

TONE—ACCESSIBILITY—SERVICE

OFFICES ALL LIGHT. REASONABLE RENTS

GROUND FLOOR STORES—$4,000 per Year and Upward

PARTICULARS OF
EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agent,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
Telephone 5524—Barclay

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

You must use CHOICE Olive Oil for your Salad Dressing. Pompeian is Pure and CHOICE—with a "Fruity Flavor" that improves Salads!

Full Measure Tins

POMPEIAN COMPANY
GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

Speed!

The moving impulse to the

5th Avenue Restaurant

The Dollar Dinner With Wine Also a la Carte

ENTRANCE 24th ST.

(RUSINAT)

LLORACH

Look for the Yellow Label.

Natural Laxative Water from Spain.

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Llorach Assists.

It is nature's own remedy for constipation.

Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN.
Sold by all Druggists.

LUYTIES BROS., N. Y.
Sole Agents, U. S. and Canada.

Redfern Corsets

Begin the reshaping of your figure with one of

the New Redferns.

You will like the graceful curving line, the figure poise—yes, and the feeling of a Redfern. They are pretty to look at, attractively trimmed, and made of soft, exquisitely dainty fabrics properly stiffened, for the corset of the hour must be plaint but well-boned to give the erect figure poise that is part of the new silhouette.

The chief thing is to see *all* the new Redfern Models. Then make your selection with the counsel of the corsetiere, but by all means be fitted.

You may have a preference for purchasing elsewhere—at your favorite shop—if so, we will be glad to show the new Redferns to you—they are a revelation in corsetry; and we will give you the title of your model.

Redfern Corsets

Three to Twenty-Five Dollars

At High Class Stores or at

The Redfern Corset Shop

510 FIFTH AVENUE

Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

LEWIS J. BIRD CO., General Auctioneers
7 Bosworth Street, Boston

Receivers' Sale

WALPOLE TIRE & RUBBER CO.

Wednesday, March 10, 1915, 11:30 A. M.

At Walpole, Mass.

Bids will be received for the property offered in one lot as an entirety and as a going concern, subject to acceptance and confirmation by the court.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ROBERT C. FISHER, Walpole, Mass.
ROBERT O. HARRIS, 635 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
RECEIVERS
—OR—
SWIFT, FRIEDMAN & ATHERTON
Counsel for Receivers
30 State Street Boston, Mass.

DESKS

at big discounts

Quartered Oak and Mahogany

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store:
380 Broadway, Cor. White St.

BRANCH:
30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

Sunshine - the Wonder Bakery - Biggest in the World

ST. LOUIS

DALLAS

OMAHA

MINNEAPOLIS

Announcement

No ordinary growth could have justified this astonishing Bakery. It was built because New York demanded it.

New York wanted more of "the Quality Biscuits of America" than our eight bakeries could supply

—and New York must be served.

From one bakery in a western city the Sunshine purity and appetizing taste of Sunshine Biscuits have won their way into all parts of the world.

And now in New York the world's largest bakery has come to supply the demand that our other bakeries in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston were unable to fill.

Sunshine Biscuits are baked—not in the dead, dusty air of basements—but up in the sunshine on the top floor in scores of mammoth ovens.

Every process is performed in sunshine, which pours through more than 2,000 windows.

That is why they are called Sunshine Biscuits.

Perhaps to you the word "Sunshine" has been merely an attractive name for a biscuit. To us it stands for a principle—an ideal—an essential ingredient in every Sunshine recipe.

There are twenty-five acres of floor space in this Bakery—equal to four hundred city lots. The outer walls are made of white, glistening tile—the Sunshine Bakery is as clean and sanitary outside as it is inside.

On the roof is the largest electric sign in the world. It is 586 feet long, 40 feet high and is illuminated with 5000 electric lights. You can read it from New Jersey.

Sunshine Biscuits are almost numberless in variety. From Takhoma Biscuit (the Sunshine Soda Cracker, which breaks in the middle) through hundreds of kinds to the famous Sunshine Specialties, in which group are included those wonderful biscuit bonbons, Sunshine Hydrox, Sunshine Clover Leaves and Sunshine Tan San.

Sunshine Biscuits are delivered fresh every day to all the grocers in and around New York.

Visitors are welcome to this Wonder Bakery. Come and see Sunshine Biscuits baked in the sunshine.

The Sunshine Bakery is at the east approach of the Queensboro Bridge. You can see it from all over New York.

KANSAS CITY

BOSTON

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of

Sunshine Biscuits

"The Quality Biscuits of America"

CHICAGO

BOSTON

NO FAULT TO FIND

FOR nearly seven years people have been buying Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. We have yet to hear of any one dissatisfied with this plan for laying up money. Absolute safety — 4½% interest. Any sum from $10 up.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Annual March Sale of

China— Glass— & Lamps

Continues Throughout the Week

This once-a-year sale has been in preparation for several months. To thrifty women is presented an opportunity to purchase these wares at

Exceptionally Low Prices

Included are 48 and 100 piece dinner sets, American cut glass, decorated cups, saucers and plates, gas and electric lamps, chandeliers and glass tableware.

See our remarkable window display on 59th St. and on Third Avenue.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

You'll Like These

Consoles

or "Book-Ends"

In one special group of bronze or antique-gold finish, a pair of elephants are forever thrusting forward with forehead and trunk in a mighty effort to keep the books between them trim and upright. This group sells at $2.25 per pair.

In another group, a pair of gladiators pose in the heroic attitude of the men-about-to-die of the Roman arena. This pair sells at $5.

Other designs include the simple wooden "ends" of mahogany finish at $1.75, $2, and $2.25 per pair.

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

Exquisite Effects in the Newest Weaves in

Ribbons

Everything is here—at BLOOMINGDALES'— including the new and stunning block effects, in black-and-white and in color combinations.

The gros-grain Ribbons, too — in both plain and Bayadere effects.

Hundreds of others — priced moderately at

39c to $1.98

You should be particularly interested in a six-inch-wide Dresden ribbon, of beautiful quality and very specially priced at (yd.) 29c.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Novel and Dainty Ideas in Place

Cards

One shows a little Bird of Paradise (in actual feather) among wistaria blooms; another shows a robin redbreast among apple blossoms. Each 10c; a dozen, $1.10.

"Pretty-girl" place-cards ranging from the demure to the risque, for stag dinners. Each 25c.

Bride and Cupid cards for that occasion of ALL occasions—a wedding. At 10c and 12c.

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

MRS. ANGLE ON TRIAL FOR BALLOU'S DEATH

State Contends She Pushed Elderly Caller Down Stairs, Fracturing His Skull.

HER HEALTH IS RESTORED

Defendant Accompanied in Court by Her Father—Jury Composed of Middle-Aged Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 3.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle, on whose doorstep in Stamford Waldo R. Ballou was found dying on the night of June 23, 1914, was placed on trial here today on the charge of manslaughter, it being alleged by the State that she was responsible for the death of Mr. Ballou, who had been her intimate friend for many months and who, by Mrs. Angle's own story, had been calling upon her in her studio apartment in the Rippowam Building in Stamford just prior to the accident or assault that caused his death. Early in today's session of the trial it developed that one of the most important questions upon which the opposing lawyers would contend before the jury was whether Mr. Ballou suffered the fracture of the skull that caused his death by falling down the steps that led to the street from Mrs. Angle's apartment or by being pushed down the steps.

One of the witnesses called today was Dr. Otto H. Schultze, a pathologist and Coroner's physician of New York City, and the questions put to him by Homer S. Cummings and Jacob B. Klein, the trial attorneys for the State and defense, respectively, indicated that each would attempt to establish for the jury the fact of his side of this question. Dr. Schultze peroformed a secret autopsy upon the body of Mr. Ballou on July 14, when the body was exhumed in the cemetery at Winchendon, Mass. He testified that he found the brains and heart had been removed, by whom he did not know.

Mr. Klein, on cross-examination, asked if the brain would show whether Mr. Ballou had suffered a stroke of apoplexy, and Dr. Schultze answered that it would. It thus became apparent that the result of the examination of the brain would have an important bearing on the case. The lawyers for the defense admitted after adjournment that they did not have the brain and knew nothing of it. It is supposed that the State has had the brain examined and will introduce expert testimony to show whether Mr. Ballou suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

Not Caused by Blow with Weapon.

The effect of Dr. Schultze's testimony was to establish the fact that the fracture of the skull, which in his opinion caused the death, probably was caused by possible contact with the stone flagging of the landing in the stairway. Dr. Schultze testified that the fracture could not have been caused by a blow from a small instrument, so it became evident that the State probably had no intention of attempting to prove that Mrs. Angle struck Mr. Ballou with any weapon.

Another point upon which Dr. Schultze was questioned by Mr. Cummings was whether Mr. Ballou, after his fall, could have called for help. Dr. Schultze testified that Mr. Ballou must have become unconscious the moment his skull was fractured and that he could not have made any "audible sound except a groaning respiration."

The State's purpose in making a point of this testimony seemed to be to establish that Mrs. Angle could not have known of Mr. Ballou's fall unless she saw it or heard the sound of his body striking the stone flagging. Mr. Cummings would not say whether he intended to introduce evidence to show that she could not have heard the sound of his fall, and therefore must have seen the fall, something that she has denied in her account of Mr. Ballou's death.

The only other witness heard today was Thomas A. Brennan, a Stamford undertaker, who gave technical testimony.

The entire morning session of the court and the afternoon session until 3 o'clock were consumed in the selection of the jury. In questioning the talesmen Mr. Cummings asked every man whether he would convict on circumstantial evidence, whether the fact that the defendant was a woman would influence his vote on a verdict, and whether he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The last question was asked because the Rippowam Building, in which Mrs. Angle had her apartment, is owned by the Stamford local Odd Fellows' Lodge and is the I. O. O. F. building of the town. Several members of the jury panel were excused by Mr. Cummings because they said that they were Odd Fellows. Also those who said they would not convict on circumstantial evidence and those who seemed leniently inclined because of Mrs. Angle's sex were excused.

A Middle-Aged Jury.

The jury finally chosen consisted of mature men, the youngest being 35 years old and the average age being more than 50. The jurors are: Bruce H. Weller, pattern maker of Stratford; Leonard A. Hawley, farmer, of Trumbull; Edward Egan, farmer, of Newtown; Wakeman D. Wheeler, farmer, of Easton; James E. Hartley, factory foreman, of Bridgeport; John K. Gault, truckman, of Westport; Michael F. Keating, farmer, of Newtown; Mark M. Nagel, marketman, of Bridgeport; Byron Eddy, retired manufacturer, of Fairfield; Benjamin L. Toque, retired manufacturer, of Westport; John H. Cobb, mason contractor, of Fairfield; and Harry A. Lounsbury, farmer, of Redding.

Mrs. Angle was in court accompanied by her father, Leonard Blondel, a well-to-do retired coal dealer. Her physical condition was manifestly more normal than when she appeared at the Coroner's inquest shortly after Mr. Ballou's death. She seemed interested in the selection of the jury and the testimony following. After the day's session she left the court room with her father; she bowed and smiled to acquaintances as she went out. Mr. Blondel and she returned to Stamford for the night by automobile.

Just before the trial began Judge William H. Williams, who is presiding, issued his second warning to lawyers and newspaper men against untimely disclosures or discussions of the evidence to be introduced. He said that under the Connecticut law any one making public testimony in advance of its introduction in court would be open to a charge of contempt.

Lawyers said tonight that the trial probably would be concluded this week.

G. B. SHAW CONVERTED HIM

Cecil Chesterton Lectures Before Catholic Converts' League.

The ballroom of the Plaza was filled to capacity last night by those who wished to hear Cecil Chesterton's lecture on "Why I Became a Catholic." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Catholic Converts' League, and Stuart Pullman West, the President of the league, who introduced Mr. Chesterton, spoke at some length on its endeavors and progress.

Mr. Chesterton remarked that, while a lecture on such a topic seemed rather egotistical, his sincere interested in the subject prompted him to speak before the league and its friends, notwithstanding the fact that he was sure his becoming a Catholic was of little interest to any one except himself. He attributed his conversion from agnosticism to the Catholic Church chiefly to the influence of Thomas H. Huxley and George Bernard Shaw.

The patronesses of the lecture included Miss Annie Leary, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, Mrs. Walton Drexel, Mrs. Francis A. Dugro, Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr., Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, and Mrs. William P. Van Wyck.

BUYS A XIII. CENTURY BOWL.

Brooklyn Fine Arts Institute a Purchaser at Kent-Shmavon Sale.

The Brooklyn Institute of Fine Arts was one of the purchasers at the sale in the Kent-Shmavon Galleries, 668 Fifth Avenue, James P. Silo. auctioneer, yesterday, buying among other things a thirteenth century Rhages reflet metallique rice bowl.

Rugs brought good prices. A Kurdistan carpet, sapphire blue field, floral design in rose and gold, went to S. Weinberg for $1,600; a royal Persian silk rug, ruby field, borders and corners of sage, went to R. S. Caswell for $750, and a royal Sarouk carpet from the Sultan's loom at Hereke, went to Silo as agent for $1,150. B. F. Maitland paid $500 for an antique Persian carpet of Khorassan weave.

The returns for the day were $18,657. The sale of rugs will be concluded this afternoon, and of the miniatures, &c., this evening.

"Two Very Important Art Events"

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale for account of several Estates and private owners, as Specifically indicated on the Catalogues of Sale

Tomorrow (Friday) Evening, Mar. 5th, at 8 o'clock

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

(Admission by Card to be had free of the Managers)

A Very Important Collection of

Valuable Modern Paintings

By the Barbizon Masters

Contemporary French and American Artists

Including Eleven Representative Examples of Gérôme

and Works by

Corot (2)	Rousseau	Diaz (2)	Daubigny
Dupre (2)	Decamps	Fromentin	Jacque
Israels	Bonheur, Rosa	Ziem	Van Marcke
Bouguereau	Boldini	Breton	Harpignies
Alma-Tadema	Schreyer	Monet	Landseer
Monticelli (2)	Lely	Schraeder	Mesdag
Bierstadt	Knight, D. R.	De Bock	Detaille
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The above sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

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SAYS REV. P. S. GRANT TEACHES FREE LOVE

Dr. Manning Adds Advocacy of Easy Divorce Would Be Disgrace to Church.

CAN'T BELIEVE HE SAID IT

Bishop Greer Disagrees with Preacher, but Will Take No Steps to Check Him.

The views of divorce expressed by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant in his lenten sermon at the Church of the Ascension on Tuesday amounted to the preaching of "free love," the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said yesterday.

Bishop Greer said that Dr. Grant's opinions were opposed sharply to the teachings of the Episcopal Church, but that the authorities of the church would not interfere to prevent expressions of private opinion from the pulpit.

"I cannot believe," Dr. Manning said, "that the Rev. Mr. Grant used the words attributed to him, and I hope he will disavow them. Mr. Grant is reported to have said: 'If marriage is founded on the affections of two persons for each other, as marriage in America is supposed to be, with the disappearance of such sentiment disappears the only ground for the marriage.'

"These words plainly and unequivocally teach free love. You can put no other construction upon them. Marriage is to last only as long as 'such sentiment' continues.

"It is stated on good authority that there is now one divorce for every twelve marriages in the United States and thoughtful people of all creeds are gravely concerned as to this situation.

"For any clergyman to advocate easy divorce and the breaking down of the American home which this involves would be an outrage against good citizenship as well as against religion. It would be an affront to the community and a disgrace to the church to which he belongs.

"The statement is made in this report that the present law of the Episcopal Church does not represent the opinion of the majority of the communicants of the Church. No one who knows anything of the general sentiment in the Episcopal Church would make such a statement. The overwhelming sentiment of the members of the Episcopal Church favors the present law, and there is a very strong sentiment in favor of forbidding remarriage by the Church of any persons divorced even for the one cause allowed. This is not merely a question of canons. The Prayer Book says, 'Till death do us part.' 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'

"The Episcopal Church quite rightly allows large liberty of speech. She trusts her clergy to be loyal to the principles for which she stands and which they have sworn to teach and uphold so long as they hold her communion and officially represent her. But if any clergyman should so abuse his liberty as to make the statements contained in this article it would be incumbent on the authorities of the Church to take some action, unless they should feel that the utterances were too irresponsible to deserve attention."

Bishop Greer said that personally he was in favor of a stricter law on marriage than that of the Episcopal Church.

"I believe that the marriage tie should be indissoluble," he said, "and personally I am against permitting even the remarriage of the innocent party in a divorce for the statutory ground.

"Dr. Grant's opinion is very decidedly opposed to the law and to the mind of the Episcopal Church. At the same time he is permitted to express his opinions or to agitate in favor of such a change in the law, if he likes.

"I believe that there are not many clergymen in the Episcopal Church who agree with Dr. Grant. I do not recall having read of a sermon by any Episcopal minister expressing sympathy with such views.

"There was a movement at the General Convention here in 1913 in favor of a stricter divorce law, but no movement for a laxer one. There is no demand for a laxer law in the Episcopal Church in England.

"While Dr. Grant can preach in favor of easy divorce, he cannot marry any divorced person except the innocent party who has obtained a divorce on the statutory ground. Even then he cannot perform the marriage until a year has elapsed after the divorce, and after counsel for the Church has passed favorably upon the right of the person to be remarried."

Bishop Greer was asked what measures would be taken in case an Episcopal minister preached "free love" or some other opinion equally repugnant to the doctrines of the Episcopal Church. He said:

"We won't cross that bridge until we come to it. We have enough concrete questions to deal with without going into hypothetical ones."

Efforts to see Dr. Grant were unavailing. It was reported at his residence that he had been in bed all afternoon with a sore throat and could see no one.

Harlem River Span to be Replaced.

The work of replacing the present single-deck Harlem River Bridge of the elevated railroads by a double-decked structure will be resumed on Sunday night. The new northern span will then be placed in position, as the southern span was ten days ago. Traffic, it is expected, will be interrupted between 1 and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and transfers will be given to elevated railroad passengers, which will enable them to walk over an adjoining bridge and resume their journey on the other side of the Harlem without paying an extra fare.

All curative qualities of Famous Carlsbad in treatment of Kidney, Liver and Stomach diseases, same as if you went to the Springs. Supplied by druggists. War abroad need not prevent your Carlsbad treatment at home.

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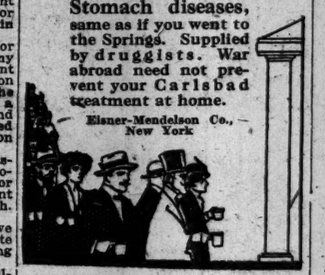

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FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

THE POWERS AND THE WAR.

The "White Papers" of England and Germany, the "Orange Paper" of Russia the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, the "Yellow Book" of France, the German statement on the way war could have been avoided, and President Woodrow Wilson's neutrality appeal. Published in pamphlet form. 56 pages. Price 10 cents by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

In "The White Peacock," Fu-Manchu and his evil band nearly accomplish one of their hideous schemes, but the white bird saves their victims from a horrible death—in this week's

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ADVERTISEMENT.

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irritates the membranes of the throat, bronchial tubes and the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are invaluable for the relief of coughs and hoarseness. Guaranteed harmless and free from all opiates—In use over 60 years. Sold by all druggists—25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.

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Whirlwind Sale of Men's Shirts

Usually $1 to $2 Today at 69c

Sale Begins This Morning

18,000 of the smartest, best-looking and most serviceable shirts ever offered in a sale will greet our patrons when this event opens today.

Thousands in identical grades shown in haberdashers' stores at $1.50, $2 and $2.50 each.

Every Shirt Bears a Famous Label—Every Shirt a Product of a High-Class Maker, and Every Kind of a Shirt That You Can Possibly Think of Is Included:

Pleated or Plain Bosom Shirts,
"Thousand Tucked" Bosom Shirts,
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Flannel Shirts,
Shirts with Laundered or Soft French Cuffs,
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Finest Percale Shirts.

Endless variety of smart patterns; also plain white.

All Sizes in This Sale. Every Shirt Guaranteed Perfect

We urge you to bring back any shirts that do not give entire satisfaction.

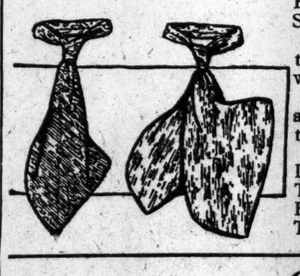
Note:—It will pay small storekeepers to attend this sale today, for they can buy fine shirts at LESS THAN WHOLESALE.

Extra Salespeople in Attendance

Men's 50c, 75c and $1

NECKWEAR Today at 29c

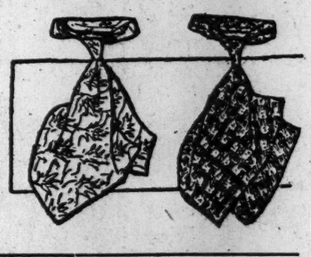
You will do well to buy at least a dozen of these. THE VALUES WILL STARTLE THE TOWN, for more than 10,000 of these beautiful ties are made of imported silks. THESE ARE LARGE OPEN END FOUR-IN-HANDS and EXTRA LONG REVERSIBLE SCARFS. Every one cut liberally.



Hundreds of smart looking fashionable patterns, and every plain color any man could wish for.

These ties are exceptionally well made; bands are doubly stitched so they will slip easily through the collar.

NOT ONE TIE MADE TO RETAIL FOR LESS THAN 50c. THOUSANDS IN QUALITIES SHOWN IN OTHER STORES AT $1 EACH TODAY—AS MANY AS YOU WANT TODAY AT 29c.



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The entire 330 suits should be sold in a few hours, for these are "beauties"—the very styles in patterns and weaves that well-dressed men and youths want for present wear.

SMARTEST MODELS—COMPLETE RANGE OF SIZES FROM 34 TO 44 CHEST MEASURE.

Men's $3 and $4 Trousers at $2

Dress and business grades in neat stripes and plain blues and blacks. All sizes. Only 800 pairs.

New York Hasn't Seen a Sale Like This in Years. Great Crowds Are Sure to Attend, AND WE ADVISE OUR PATRONS TO COME EARLY.

A Special Lot of 4,500

Men's Undergarments

Spring and Summer Weights

At 29c

The selling price today just about covers the cost.

We bought these garments 'way below their market value, and you share penny for penny with us.

Some of these garments are classed as "seconds," but none of the "hurts" will impair their service.

NATURAL AND WHITE MERINO—medium weight.

RIBBED OR PLAIN BALBRIGGAN—medium or light weight. ALL SIZES. CHOICE AT 29c.

Extra Special!

2,000 Dozens Men's Half Hose 10c

Today, At, a Pair . . . . . .

Fine seamless cotton; double soles, toes and heels. Classed as "seconds"; black, white and colors. ALL SIZES.

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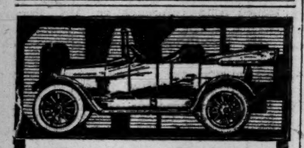
STILWELL GIVES UP FIGHT.

His Appeal Dismissed—Eligible for Parole July 14, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell has given up his fight for freedom. His appeal to the Court of Appeals from his conviction has been dismissed on motion of Charles A. Perkins, District Attorney of New York County. Stilwell's attorneys made no opposition to the motion.

Stilwell's minimum sentence expires July 14, 1917; he will then be eligible for parole.



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AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS.

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss. Is highly perfumed, and free from oil. Makes the hair light and fluffy.
Trial will convince you.
PRICE $1.00
BALDPATE CO., NEW YORK
For sale by all Drug and Dept. Stores.

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Lobster Suppers for Dyspeptics

Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *today* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

DEATH CHAIR HORROR OVERCOMES OSBORNE

Warden Is "Stricken Man," Asserts Witness at Albany Hearing.

ATTACK ON DEATH PENALTY

Last Plea for Law's Repeal of Three Murderers Executed at Sing Sing Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Dr. A. S. Crapsey, parole officer of the First District, at a legislative hearing today said:

"Warden Thomas Mott Osborne is a stricken man. The horror of putting to death human beings at Sing Sing has so seared his soul that if he remains Warden, and has to continue to order executions, his death is only a matter of a short time."

The hearing was given by the Senate and Assembly Codes Committees on Assemblyman John J. Ryan's bill to abolish capital punishment. Warden Osborne had left the room a few minutes before Dr. Crapsey began to speak.

"You saw how he looked here today," continued Dr. Crapsey. "I want you who knew him to remember what he looked like a few months ago. He himself has told me how the awfulness of his job has blighted him. He is a gentleman. He is not like the other Wardens of Sing Sing—hardened men. He represents the high type of citizenship, and he is able to appreciate what capital punishment means. If it is as a deterrent from crime that you wish to keep capital punishment, put the electric chair out in the public square, where all may see its terror."

Warden Osborne was one of the early speakers before the legislators in favor of the bill. He pleaded with the legislators to "remove this stain of sin from the State." He told of a fruitless appeal he made to Gov. Whitman last week for a respite for Robert Kane, Oscar Vogt, and Vincenzo Campanelli, who were put to death on Friday, and he read from an appeal to the people of the State of New York for the abolition of capital punishment written by the condemned men on the eve of their execution. In part this appeal was as follows:

"The three undersigned men, doomed to die in the early morning of Feb. 26, in the death chamber of Sing Sing, make this appeal from the brink of the grave. Are you, as members of this Commonwealth, justified in taking human life because we did? Did two wrongs ever make a right?

"There is not one of us who would not willingly die if it would restore to life those who died by our hands. Owing to our acts remorse, sorrow, ignominy, and shame have been our companions by day and through the long, sleepless nights.

"If we believed that our slaughter would act as a deterrent to future murders we would willingly render up our lives to society, if it would erase from human nature the causes which tended to our crime. Can you recall a single instance in all your life where the horror of the death penalty stayed the hand of a murderer? We know we never gave it a thought.

"Murder is mostly the result of two great human passions, that of uncontrollable passions, that of uncontrollable and insane jealousy, or a devouring anger roused by the demon drink, both of which so blur the human mind for the instant as to make the person temporarily insane. Jealousy and anger roused by drink were the cause of the tragedies in which we three men were involved.

After reading the letter Warden Osborne continued:

"I cannot even at the risk of violating official proprieties keep silent. I must voice my protest as a citizen and beg of you to assist in removing the stain of sin from the State—the sin of violating the clear and explicit command of God: 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, Chaplain of the Tombs, said that many men who went to death were innocent. "It is my belief," he said, "that every man who commits a murder is insane."

Dean George W. Kirchwey, of the Columbia Law School, pointed out that less than 2 per cent. of murderers were put to death and he argued that the repeal of the capital punishment law would mean the sentencing of more murderers because now juries often were beset by the fear of killing an innocent man.

"If this law is passed," he said, "the unwritten law plea will never be heard again in our courts of justice."

Miss Madeline Doty, a lawyer, in making her point that the death penalty was no deterrent, told of a man she knew in Auburn who said that as soon as he got out he was going to "kill a man and ride the death chair." She refused to tell the prisoner's name.

Jacob H. Schiff had arranged to appear in support of the measure, but he sent word that he was forced to go West on an important errand.

Advocates of the abolition of capital punishment were asked by Senator Newton if they would favor a plan to allow the trial jury to specify the penalty of life imprisonment or death. The reply was that they would accept this compromise if they could get no better bill through the Legislature of 1915.

SCIENCE BILL SENT BACK.

Assembly Adopts Leader's Plan to Hold a Hearing.

ALBANY, March 3.—Consideration of the Thorn Christian Science bill was deferred indefinitely in the Assembly today at the request of Majority Leader Hinman. His motion to recommit the measure in order that a hearing might be held was passed over the vigorous opposition of the introducer, by a vote of 69 to 81. Party lines were cast aside in the vote.

In support of his motion Mr. Hinman said that officials of the State Department of Health and others had requested a hearing. He added that a similar bill had passed both houses last year without hearings and that when a hearing had been held before Gov. Glynn he had vetoed the measure.

"If the Governor received so much light from a public hearing that he overrode the action of the Legislature," Mr. Hinman said, "it seems that this House should provide for a hearing before taking final action on the measure."

Mr. Thorn replied that the measure which Gov. Glynn vetoed was radically different from the present bill. Last year's measure did not specifically mention Christian Scientist practitioners, he said, as the only ones seeking exemption from the provisions of the law requiring physicians and surgeons to be examined and licensed, whereas the present one did.

DEFENSE BILL PASSED.

$995,000 Appropriated for Canal to Harbor Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—The defense of New York City against attack by a hostile fleet was advanced as a reason for the passage of Assemblyman McWhinney's bill making an appropriation of $995,000 for an inland canal from Jamaica to Peconic Bay at a hearing before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon. Advocates of the bill said that the Federal Government had promised to build the Long Island Canal if the State secured the right of way and built the bridges. E. Platt Stratton, Supervisor of the American Bureau of Shipping, said such a canal would provide a protection and base of supplies for submarines and other small war craft along seventy-five miles of Long Island shore.

"Submarines could dart out from the canal," he said, "and through the numerous outlets to the ocean keep a hostile fleet a long ways off shore and away from New York City. Long Island, with its marshy shore and shifting sands, is at present useless for such a purpose."

For Permissive Widows' Pensions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator William H. Hill's Widows' Pension bill was reported out tonight by the Senate Committee on Judiciary. It will come up for passage next week. Assemblyman Martin McCue, it is expected, will introduce the same bill in the lower house tomorrow. Senator Hill's bill provides for the organization of Boards of Child Welfare in all counties and cities of the State, and the local authorities are to determine how much aid shall be given. It is essentially a permissive bill. Several other mothers' pension bills now pending provide for administration by the present poor authorities and for a State system.

FAVOR ALIEN REPEAL BY VOTE OF 4 TO 1

Senate Committee Will Report Measure—Likely to Pass Upper House Today.

WARM CLASH AT HEARING

Contractor O'Rourke Stirs His Hearers by a Plea for His Alien "Sand Hogs."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—By a vote of 4 to 1 the Senate Committee on Labor and Industries tonight decided to report favorably and without amendment the Spring bill providing for the repeal of the alien labor clause in the labor law. The action of the committee followed a protracted hearing, at which representatives of labor organizations, who opposed the bill, and contractors engaged in subway work in New York City, who advocated its passage, came to a clash.

The bill in all probability will come before the Senate tomorrow and may be passed by that branch of the Legislature at once. What the Assembly will do when the measure reaches it for concurrence is an open question tonight, although Gov. Whitman is known to favor the repeal and has said that he was prepared to send in an emergency message to expedite its passage.

Senator Robert R. Lawson, a Republican member from Brooklyn, who has a large labor constituency, tonight announced that he would offer from the floor of the Senate tomorrow amendments to the bill which would provide for a plan under which the Supreme Court, on action begun either by the Attorney General or by any labor organization, might try out the question of whether a contractor was in a position to comply with the alien clause in the labor law. Should it be found that he was unable to do this the employment of aliens would not affect the validity of his contract, nor would he be disturbed in employing non-citizens while the matter was being tried.

The Spring bill was introduced to relieve the situation affecting subway construction and other public work for State and municipalities, as a result of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals declaring the alien clause constitutional.

In the course of the hearing after the labor delegates had said that the only reason subway contractors could not get native or naturalized labor to take the place of the alien labor they have been employing was unwillingness on their part to pay a living wage, Warren S. Leslie of the Rodgers-Haggerty Subway Contracting Company got the floor to urge the passage of the repeal. That was where the trouble began.

"We have listened to loud and reckless talk on the part of the labor representatives," said Mr. Leslie. "We have heard a lot of talk about the padrone system. One of the labor leaders had the audacity to tell this committee that the padrone system still existed in New York City. If the representative of the labor organizations does not know that the padrone system has been abolished in New York City these fifteen years and more, he has been strangely remiss in his duties to his union. The padrone is gone and the walking delegate has taken his place.

"We have heard representatives of labor unions in Albany, Troy and Schenectady. But you do not find here a single representative of a union with a majority of its members employed in subway work. Where are the representatives of the concrete workers and the steel workers? And tell me if anything ever emanated from a labor delegate except trouble. They exist and fatten upon making trouble."

James P. Holland, who is a Vice President of the Central Federated Union, and one of the most influential labor men in the State, jumped to his feet, very red in the face. It was Mr. Holland who first had referred to padrones.

"You asked who represented the steel workers and the concrete workers and the 'muckers,'" he said. "Well, I do."

Mr. Leslie turned about again and looked scornfully at the labor representative. Then he said with a contemptuous drawl:

"Well, they certainly have my sympathy."

Mr. Holland rushed forward, but was stopped by one of his colleagues.

"I feel sorry for the Contractors' Association, which has to depend upon such as you to argue its case!" Mr. Holland fairly roared. "If I ever wanted a proposition beaten I would get you to talk in favor of it."

The most telling argument for the contractors was made by John F. O'Rourke, president of the Flinn-O'Rourke Contracting Company, which is doing about $6,000,000 worth of work on new subways in New York city. Mr. O'Rourke followed a dozen representatives of labor organizations who had spoken in opposition to the repeal bill.

"I haven't heard an American sentiment expressed by the other side," said the contractor. "There isn't a real bona fide American in the room. We are all aliens. Some of us came in by way of Plymouth Rock, some by other ports of entry. But we are all aliens. And there isn't a man here to speak for the many union men we have been compelled to let out as a result of the Court of Appeals decision, although they are paying their good money to keep these advocates of simon-pure non-alien labor alive."

Something had been said by one of the labor representatives about the desirability of giving the "native or naturalized Americans who are guests at the Hotel de Gink" employment on the subway work.

"Let me tell you," said Contractor O'Rourke, "there isn't a single solitary man at the Hotel de Gink who is willing to do an honest day's labor."

Mr. O'Rourke said his company had 850 men at work before last Friday when the Court of Appeals decision was handed down. Today, he said, the company had 150, although every effort had been made to obtain substitutes for the men who had been laid off. "We are paying union wages—$5.50 a day for steam fitters and $1 or so an hour for bricklayers," said Mr. O'Rourke. "Any one can convince himself by examining our payrolls that we are doing all that could be done to maintain American standards. But Americans will not work with shovel and pick in dirt and filth, and I do not blame them."

Mr. O'Rourke said that he was the proud employer of 400 to 500 "sand-hogs."

"Pardon me," said Senator Spring. "What do you mean by 'sandhogs'?"

"Men who work in the caissons under compressed air," was the reply. "I am very fond of them, too. They are not citizens—not even my sinking bosses; and they are premiers. My sandhogs are stars, and not one-fourth of them ever become citizens. We pay them from 40 to 50 cents an hour, and we never ask them whether they are aliens or Americans. All we want is men."

Mr. O'Rourke's remarks had visible effect on his hearers. He continued:

"I feel very kindly toward recent importations of the transatlantic steamship companies, and I frankly recognize the fact that God Almighty created some of those fellows a great deal better than he created me. And if you want to know about our relations with the men, why let any one try to do personal violence to me, and I guarantee that there won't be enough left of him to pick up between a thumb and one finger if any of my men happen to be around."

AWAIT ACTION AT ALBANY.

Returns made by subway construction contractors yesterday afternoon to the Public Service Commission showed only a small increase in the number of men at work yesterday over the figures of Tuesday. It was reckoned that on jobs which should have employed 14,040 men there were actually at work 8,960 men, about 64 per cent. of the regular complement. Approximate figures show that on Saturday the contractors were employing 41 per cent. of their regular force; on Monday 44 per cent., on Tuesday 61 per cent., and yesterday 64 per cent. It is understood that until the Legislature has decided whether it will amend the law or not, the contractors will be slow about filling up their forces again.

The union leaders are resisting the proposal to repeal the alien clauses of the labor law, and last night Edward L. Hannah, Chairman of the committee of the Central Federated Union, appointed to consider the question, sent a telegram to the Senate Judiciary Committee and to prominent members of the Assembly, asking that the Federated Central body, representing 400,000 citizens, might have an opportunity to be heard in support of the present provisions of the law.

CITY DREADS STATE TAX.

Prendergast and McAneny Appeal to Albany Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—With half a dozen experts from the office of Controller Prendergast at work on the books in the State Controller's office for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be necessary for the State administration to levy a direct tax of $18,000,000, as urged by Gov. Whitman in a recent message, Controller Prendergast and President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen called on the Governor and on the legislative leaders today and urged that the direct tax be averted if possible. Taxpayers in New York City will be called upon to furnish 80 per cent. of the direct tax.

They got little comfort from the Governor, but were told by Senate Leader Brown that a new source of indirect revenue had been discovered which would bring in $5,000,000; that about $5,000,000 would be cut from the Departmental budget and that thus the direct tax might be reduced ultimately from $18,000,000 to $10,000,000.

TO REORGANIZE POLICE.

Bill Gives Estimate Board Power to Elect Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings introduced a bill today for the general reorganization of the Police Department in New York City. The bill provides for the election of a Police Commissioner by the Board of Estimate for a term of ten years. Summary power of removal of the Commissioner is vested in the Governor, and the Board of Estimate can remove him after a hearing on charges.

The bill provides for two deputies to be appointed by the Commissioner, and for a Chief of Police, four Deputy Chiefs and one Inspector for each 600 patrolmen, to be selected from the uniformed force. The Chief under the bill is the head of the uniformed force and the Inspectors may be reduced to the rank of Captain for inefficiency by the Board of Estimate on recommendation of the Police Commissioner, and would have no appeal from the decision of the Board. The Chief and Deputy Chiefs are made subject to civil service examination. The salaries are to be fixed by the Board of Estimate.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.

THE CITY'S SHIFTING VALUES.

The figures accompanying the announcement of the tax rate disclose unusual shifting of values. The greatest change within any one borough is in Manhattan, which no longer retains its old rate of growth or its leadership in growth among the boroughs. The net increase of real estate valuations in Manhattan is $6,248,295, whereas Brooklyn increased $24,570,835, the Bronx $17,828,501, and Queens $18,199,767. The smallness of the growth in Manhattan is disappointing, but the compensation is that it is abnormal. No less than $70,000,000 worth of new buildings have been erected, and yet there has been such a loss on existing buildings that only one-tenth of these absolutely new values is retained. An example of abnormal change of value is afforded by the Hoffman House, which was not completed until within ten years—a short time in the life of a first-class building—and now is to be torn down to give way to a structure of a different type. That would not be possible if that district had not changed its character. The values lost there have been shifted elsewhere in the process of the city's growth, and the city is poorer only by the loss of the rate of growth. Individuals, however, have in some cases suffered severely.

Another illustration of the same sort is afforded by the loss of $30,000,000 between Grand and Fortieth Streets, offset by a gain between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets, which recoups the city, but which gives and destroys individual fortunes. There is a sense in which the city is not fully recouped by the balancing of the gains and losses, although the figures may show a gain. It is a loss without compensation when confidence in stability of values through entire neighborhoods is disturbed. What has happened to them may happen elsewhere, and the mortgage market becomes stringent, with depressing effect upon construction.

It is more agreeable to contemplate the growth in the outer boroughs. It is the bud from the seed planted long ago, and is the promise of greater things when the fruit of the dual subway plans is full grown. The residential population of Manhattan is moving to the cheaper land and the suburban surroundings so dear to family life. The growth of sixty millions in three boroughs signifies that the city is retaining its wandering population which, without transit improvements, might have been expelled to New Jersey or Connecticut. The growth in the newer boroughs is without the offset experienced in Manhattan, which they may wholly escape. It may safely be assumed that there never will be another $350,000,000 subway. The city is, therefore, passing into its final form, and it may be expected both that Manhattan values will shift less wildly, and that the outer boroughs will take in the first place the character which they will long retain.

This is made the more likely because the growth in the boroughs is to a great extent under the control of those often denounced as speculators. They are persons of foresight, who have supplied themselves with what they expected others would come to want, and whom they, therefore, are in position to serve. With the selfish intention of profiting as largely as they can they are guiding the development of the properties in their management so that their values may grow by whatever makes the properties attractive to homeseekers. In all the outer boroughs there is under construction a type of home development such as Manhattan never had, and which the outer boroughs never could have had without the speculators as well as the dual subway. It is from all points of view a gain that much of this land has been kept empty awaiting its final improvement. In earlier years it would have endured only a cheap development, which would have fixed its character permanently on a low grade, as may be observed in some neighborhoods. It is only in the speculative neighborhoods that the highest values are being created, and earned. It is not unearned increment when patience and knowledge create populous garden neighborhoods, with satisfaction to both buyers and sellers, and on a higher level of values and satisfaction than would be attainable without the assistance of speculators of this sort.

Taking the city as a whole, its real estate valuation increased $58,964,325. But that includes the curious sort of real estate known as special franchises, which decreased $24,447,241. Even this explanation leaves the city far behind the accustomed increases of several hundred millions, year after year, and in one year eight hundred millions. Perhaps part of that abnormal increase ought to be credited to each succeeding year, down beyond this year. Certain it is that the city is not now enjoying the annual increases which it was said justified it in embarking upon its $350,000,000 subway venture. The answer to that is that the city would be worse off if it had not ventured. It would have lost values by the loss of citizens who would have built up the hinterland in alien States. The hope of the future is that some who were lost will be attracted back again, and that the gain remarked in the boroughs will not be at the expense of residential localities in Manhattan, as appears this year. The personalty valuation is $352,051,755, against $510,757,570 in 1898. That is not so absurd as appears, because the figures represent different things. There are now separate taxes upon many forms of personalty which formerly paid or evaded the property tax.

FITZGERALD'S REVOLT.

Representative JOHN J. FITZGERALD is a clever and sensible man; and it is a mystery why a man of that kind should think that he can advance his interests by making the kind of onslaught he did on President WILSON the other day. It is another example of the way in which patronage obsesses the minds of politicians so that they imagine others to be as much wrought up about it as they are. It is not uncommon to find that delusion in the mind of an ordinary politician, but it is a little surprising to find it in the mind of a man as intelligent as Mr. FITZGERALD.

The grime of his calling has got into his soul. There is no other explanation of the confident way in which he appealed for popular support in a perfectly sordid and unnecessary quarrel with the President over money. For that is what it means. Mr. FITZGERALD wants the President to hand over what are nominally offices, but what are really salaries, to some friends of his—that is to say, to some henchmen of his or of his political associates, men whom he may not even know. The President refuses and gives the appointments to men whom Senator O'GORMAN has recommended, and FITZGERALD throws himself into a Spartacus attitude and calls on the citizenry to rally to his support. No more pitiful misunderstanding of the things with which the minds of men are really busy could have been made; and the pathetic thing about it is that the misunderstanding should have occurred in the mind of a man as human, sensible, and reasonable as Mr. FITZGERALD.

WHAT GERMANY OFFERS.

It may be the prevailing American opinion that Germany speaks fair in her reply to our most recent note, but British, not American, opinion will be determining. Germany offers concessions and the renunciation of certain war practices in return for concessions and renunciations on the part of Great Britain. She will assent to the non-employment of drifting mines. If Germany and England, one or both, have employed drifting mines in the North Sea they deserve the unsparing condemnation of the civilized world. The poisoning of wells or the use of poisoned bullets is not more barbarous. But that is not the substantial part of the projected agreement.

What the German reply really means is that Germany will renounce the more objectionable and abhorrent parts of her war zone program in exchange for England's promise to permit food supplies to be imported into Germany for the use of the civilian population. The proposed modification of the declaration concerning the use of submarines in the war zone goes no further than the universally recognized requirements of international law. Provision must be made for the safety of the crew when a ship is captured and destroyed. If Germany has ignored that requirement her present offer means nothing more than a promise to abstain from such lawless acts in future, as Great Britain is very likely to point out.

What is the probability that Great Britain will agree to let foodstuffs pass freely into Germany in return for Germany's agreement to moderate the violence of her attacks on British commerce? Very slight, we should suppose. To England it will look like a very one-sided arrangement. British commerce has not suffered very seriously since the declaration of the war zone, but, on the contrary, there is much evidence that Germany is alarmed, if not actually in sore straits, because of food shortage. Moreover, England and France have just declared that they are going to stop all commerce with Germany. The French Minister of Marine declares that "not another ship shall "reach Germany if we can help it, "and I think we can." That is unmistakably a declaration of a blockade. If Mr. ASQUITH had spoken with equal positiveness there would have been no doubt about it. If England and France intend to establish and maintain an actual blockade, and that seems to be their purpose, it is unlikely that they would withdraw their declaration and their squadrons because of Germany's offer.

The acceptance of Germany's proposals would obviously be to our interest, to the interest of all neutrals. Any mitigation of the ferocity of the war that limits its disurbance of commerce would be welcomed by non-belligerent nations. But the neutral countries are not in a position to press their interests upon the embattled powers. Their rights they should seek by all proper means to safeguard. But the belligerents will be controlled by consideration of their own interests, not those of neutrals. It is from that point of view that England will consider Germany's offers.

PREMATURE JUDGING.

The removal of the Morgan porcelains has been begun, and the public is swarming to the Museum for glimpses of treasures heretofore more or less neglected. When the porcelains and the Fragonards go, two great gaps will have been made in the vast assemblage of art brought together by Mr. MORGAN, but there are other things in that assemblage quite as rare and quite as enviable which still keep their quiet place.

Nor is it at all inconceivable that a son of Mr. MORGAN, with that generous blood in his veins, should surprise the public by reserving for the Museum the very best, the aesthetically finest and most inspiring objects in the whole collection. Because he has used his prerogative of parting with what had become his own, it certainly is premature to assume that he will not consider the public welfare in ways that would redound not only to his credit as a friend of the people but also to his reputation as a connoisseur. The fact that so often the right people think of just the right things to do lends a zest to the difficult game of reserving one's judgment and awaiting developments.

RUNNING UP COSTS.

Mayor MITCHEL was within his right when he promptly turned to use the efficiency of the police in the arrests of the bomb fiends at the Cathedral. It costs money to improve the force, said the Mayor, and that was made part of the excuse for the city's excessive expenses. Begging the Mayor's pardon, it takes brains rather than money to conduct an efficient department. The greater the efficiency the less the need of the brute force of money. And the greater the money used the less need of efficiency. The detectives who are rightly receiving the city's applause and appreciation cost not one cent more than detectives who have accomplished nothing, and of whom there are many.

When the Mayor tells the city why its government costs more the reasons he gives may be undeniable, but they are not what was expected when the Mayor was elected. It was expected then that he would tell those who elected him how much less the city was spending under him, and how the reduction was effected. Reasons for increases are poor substitutes. On the same occasion the active Dr. GOLDWATER expounded the civic advantages of the city's maintaining its social activities. The same newspapers which report this speech contain an advertisement for a Secretary on Recreation at a comfortable salary of $4,000. The difficulty about a Secretary on Recreation is that he would earn his salary by making all sorts of expensive recommendations. It could not be otherwise. A Secretary on Recreation could hardly report that in the present condition of the finances of the city and the taxpayers it would be better not to teach recreation for a while. No doubt in the new pedagogics there is a place for a teacher of play. No doubt children do not play in the manner of the grown-ups, nor in the manner best adapted to develop their minds and bodies. No doubt recreation can be made very profitable by a suitable Secretary, and, of course, suitable recreation apparatus, playgrounds, and so on. It would be apart from the question of expense to suggest that recreation so seriously and expensively taught is rather study than play.

The point is to inquire how many things there are which could be got along without during the stress of unemployment and a serious frame of mind among those who pay the bills. There are many things desirable in themselves which a great many people are going without for a while. It is a long time since the city resolved to adopt that policy in its affairs and intrusted the execution of it to officials who now offer very excellent reasons why the city is spending more than ever, and planning for further luxuries at a time when it cannot collect its taxes.

EMBARRASSING FACTS.

The British answer to the American note regarding the depression of American commerce by England's policy of maritime warfare is embarrassing. When the complaint was made there was some basis for it. Now we are chronicling daily new records of export balances, and we have the British note to answer. Accordingly the Department of State, which has to maintain assertions of depression of trade abroad, is requisitioning statistics from the Department of Commerce to sustain the psychological depression advanced in the contentions of the Department of State. The Department of Commerce's specialty is prosperity, not psychological, but the real thing, whatever business men may think.

There is no real inconsistency, the apparent contradiction lying in the distinction between domestic and foreign trade. It is our foreign trade which is booming, contrary to the State Department's argument. It is the domestic trade which is languid, contrary to the Department of Commerce's happy dreams. It is easier to smooth out the tangle in the diplomatic correspondence than to make the facts fit the Administration's Shipping bill, which has bumped every possible obstacle in its triumphant progress. Commerce carried abroad in American bottoms rose 3 per cent., according to the recently published report for 1914. Never were American shipyards so actively employed as now. It is no more than might have been expected as the result of the premiums offered for quick construction by the high freight rates.

Against this prosperity in a depressed industry the Administration resolutely sets its face. If it succeeds in depressing freight rates it will lessen the inducement for Americans to build or operate shipping. The discouragement of the unfair competition of the Government line would have driven out of trade more ships than the Government possibly can put into it. The La Follette bill will increase the handicap under which the American lines must operate, either Government or private. It is a curious muddle, and shows the result of riding a hobby to death. Business men change their position when the facts change. Not so with Governments, at least our Administration.

OPERA AND BANKRUPTCY.

The story of the Chicago Opera is the old story of exotic opera in the United States. After a courageous fight against the inevitable, the directors have applied for a receiver. The statement of liabilities and assets is by no means discouraging to the belief that the company may be reorganized on a more modest basis; that opera may be conducted in Chicago on a less expensive scale. But the American demand is for the best. Such opera as Chicago had, under the successive directorships of DIPPEL and CAMPANINI, was better, on the whole, than that of the subsidized opera houses of Europe—a renowned conductor with competent assistants, a large orchestra of skilled musicians, singers of the first rank, and all appurtenances of corresponding excellence. To support such opera a very large number of persons must pay high prices.

The American people could get good music, and very satisfactory performances of it, much more cheaply; but they want only the best, and they cannot be relied upon to support the best for any long period. Financial depression which has affected the whole world has, of course, affected the Chicago Opera, too; but the crash came sooner, that is all. Grand opera of the highest quality cannot be made continuously self-supporting. There may be good years, there are sure to be bad ones, and the losses of the bad years in the end will more than offset the gains of the good ones. Without the continual support of a body of wealthy men all opera management must end, in time, as the experiments of PALMO, MARETZEK, STRAKOSCH, and ABBEY ended.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Seemingly Wasted a Treasure.

To the uninitiate observer it is not quite clear why the identity of the young Italian detective, POLIGNANI, should have been disclosed to the public in general and to the anarchist groups in particular as soon as he had performed, and performed so well, the first important task intrusted to him. The knowledge he had acquired and the relations he had established so intelligently and courageously with the dangerous criminals whose intimate and trusted associate he had been for months, peculiarly fitted him for further work of the same kind, and there is no obvious reason why he could not have been allowed either to escape arrest at the Cathedral altogether or else to contrive an evasion still as "Frank Baldo," in the course of the subsequent proceedings at Police Headquarters or in court.

Of course, POLIGNANI'S testimony will be useful against the men who made and placed the bombs, but there is other evidence apparently sufficient to secure their conviction. As it is, his utility becomes about that of other detectives and policemen for this sort of work, his special knowledge hardly counterbalancing the special animosity he has excited in the minds of his late "comrades."

The episode raises again the question as to the need for, and the propriety of, a force of permanently secret police agents—men without known or acknowledged connection with the Police Department. Most of the European countries have such a force, and careful students of the subject have reached the conclusion that conditions now exist here that demand and justify our adoption of the plan. It is, indeed, one highly repugnant to most of us, and it lends itself to abuse with alarming facility, but there does seem to be no other way of handling effectively crimes and criminals so different from those with which alone our police of other days had to deal.

We would not tolerate the "agent provocateur," or the use of spies, as is so frequent in some European countries, for political purposes, but there is comparatively little temptation along these lines in the United States, and there is seemingly no other method of coping with men like those whom POLIGNANI so adroitly trapped.

Foreigners Do the Grafting.

Nobody who is at all well informed as to recent purchases here of munitions and supplies for the European belligerents doubts the accuracy of certain statements made by an investigator quoted in the news columns of THE TIMES yesterday. He was correct, to almost common knowledge, that is, in his assertions as to the illegitimacy of the ultimate prices in many cases paid for our goods by the foreign Governments. Only in a few exceptional cases, however, was he justified in charging "graft" against the American manufacturers or the American middlemen through whom the foreign agents have chosen to conduct their business.

The manufacturers, as a class, would have been content with profits commensurate with the risks involved in these transactions. These are considerable, as not a few learned at the sudden and unexpected closing of the war between Russia and Japan. And, as a matter of fact, not many, if any, are getting exorbitant prices for their goods. The worst charge to be truthfully made against them, or some of them, is that they have knowingly permitted foreign agents to exact from their principals commissions larger than those principals would have paid if the seller's price had been known.

There is where the "graft" has come in, or most of it, and for its existence the belligerent Governments have their own methods of purchase to thank. If the agents of those Governments really wanted to get goods cheaply they would deal directly with the manufacturers. Usually they would advertise for what they want and choose the lowest of competitive bids, and they would not insist, as they occasionally have done, on having two or even three invoices, each at a different price, made of the same consignment.

As for the American middlemen, if employed as interpreters or otherwise, of course they expect to be paid for what they do and take as much as their employers will give. That is a costly way to do business, from the foreign point of view, but it is not dishonest, and the foreigners could not stop it too quickly to suit the American manufacturers. Indeed, some of the latter, disgusted by the ruthless exploitation to which some of the European Governments have been subjected by their own agents, are refusing to take their orders.

Vaccination Does Have Perils.

A change in the position taken and the argument made by the opponents of vaccination is noted by American Medicine, and that journal warns the members of the profession it ably serves that they must be prepared to meet the new situation thus created.

Only the wildest of the anti-vaccinationists now deny the efficacy of the Jennerian operation as a protection from smallpox. Instead, they content themselves with saying that the malady is nowadays a rare one in most places, and that, therefore, except when actually threatened by it, nobody should risk the incidental dangers which vaccination involves.

This plea, American Medicine admits, has a plausibility that appeals to the unthinking, and it admits, too, that the incidental dangers, though wildly exaggerated by the anti-vaccinationists, through ignorance or deliberate intention, are real and sufficiently important to demand greater care in avoiding them than is shown by not a few doctors. They perform the operation "as though it were a mere scratch, instead of one requiring as rigid asepsis as an amputation."

Most of the deaths ascribed to vaccination by its foes have to it only the relation of time—they come after it, that is, but are not caused by it. The few that can be justly ascribed to the virus used or the technique followed make a small showing for the whole country, compared with the fatalities that mark every outbreak of smallpox in an unvaccinated community.

Advocated Easier Divorce.

Remarks on divorce, such as those made by the Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT at one of this week's Lenten services in the Church of the Ascension, are sure to excite grief or resentment in some circles equally notable for respectability and conservatism. They will meet with approval more or less warm, however, from the steadily increasing number of people in the churches and out of them who take the newer view of marriage as a state or mode of life that should terminate with the conditions which alone justify either its beginning or its continuance.

These people insist that divorce does not break marriage, but simply gives formal recognition to the fact—which deserves it, as all facts do—that marriage in the only proper sense of the word no longer exists.

To the plea so often made in behalf of "the children," their answer is that divorce only puts children in the position so often produced by death—that of half-orphans—and that bad though that position is in certain respects, it is better than living in a home where open dissension exists or even a cold, covered hostility.

Words of the German Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does L. R. Cantley mean by pragmatically stating to presumably intelligent readers of your paper that the words of "God Save the King" have not so far been settled upon anybody?—(in any of the three languages.) The authoritative and very popular "Liederschatz," published by Peters of Leipsic, gives this national anthem as an English melody, the words of which were Germanized by one Heinrich Harries in 1790. Mr. Cantley will find this statement repeated in hundreds of German collections. Indeed, no German ever dreamed of raising a question in this matter any more than to the authorship of "Die Wacht am Rhein" or "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?"

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, March 2, 1915.

Clothing for the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not establish centres in different parts of the city where the clothing donated can be sold for nominal prices? This plan is carried out by the Clothing Bureau on Twenty-second Street with marked success. Here a poor woman can buy a coat for a few cents, a "decayed gentlewoman," (awful term!) a teacher or an actress can buy an evening gown for a small sum, a waiter can buy a dress suit and shirts, &c. Different hours and days are given to the different grades of customers and clothing. These centres could be established in the settlements or hospitals or even in the public schools, or in empty lofts or shops that might be secured for a short time for a nominal rent.—*Settlement Worker, New York.*

Another Woman Receiver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re the news item that Mrs. Truax is the first woman receiver appointed in this State, Miss Kate Gleason of the Gleason Tool Works, Rochester, N. Y., was appointed receiver for the Rochester Boring Machine Company and Ingle Machine Works of Rochester over a year ago, and is still administering the affairs of the company. Miss Gleason is known wherever machinery is used in the United States as one of the best mechanical engineers today.

D. R. C.
Bridgeport, Conn., March 2, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Albert Andre's Paintings on View—Prendergast's Work.

At the Durand-Ruel Gallery is an exhibition of paintings by the French artist, Albert Andre, covering a period of some twenty years. His portrait of Mlle. X of 1899 shows what he might have done in the particularly trying and also particularly rewarding field of portraiture. He is delightfully of his own race and time in this portrait, specific, reasonable, intelligent. A gesture, a trick of lip and eye, and individuality spring to the canvas. In his still-life studies he is graver, more oppressed by his duty to his model, although his portrait of an artichoke recalls the lyric grace with which a French poet approaches the vegetable world, and his big bouquet of flowers in a glass vase might have come from the eighteenth century hotel at Versailles, so perfectly has he kept the careless regularity of a "mixed bunch" of Summer bloom persisting in France, and there alone, since the reign of Louis XIV. His "Jeune fille cousant" of 1913 is broader and firmer in execution than the pictures of his earlier period. He has developed toward a classic serenity of feeling, and his work is capable of giving lasting pleasure. The exhibition continues until March 16.

Prendergast's Paintings.

A retrospective exhibition of paintings in oil and water color by Maurice Prendergast will be on view at the Carroll Galleries until March 6. The introduction to the catalogue tells us that Mr. Prendergast is President of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, was for a number of years the only Boston painter affected by "distinctly European influences," has recently moved to New York, and is a very great master. Also that he is essentially a part of "the new movement," in capital letters. He is really better than all this. He is a serious and humble student of design, and marshals line and color into patterns of some intricacy and much interest. He has not yet quite mastered the importance of scale in color. He occasionally puts red into his picture in quantities that keep it from flashing and burning like a thread of flame as it flashes and burns in designs by Monticelli. But his work has rhythm and beauty and a quaintness of humor that go far to inveigle the ordinary observer into acceptance of an extraordinary piece of craftsmanship. When he paints a "decorative composition" with a background of waving lines and a foreground of domestic animals and a middle distance of home-going youth with basket he simply spells "sampler" to the middle-aged public, and they delight in him. Thus they can bear it not quite to understand his bathers and very distinguished nudes. He is one of the painters who paint for the honest fun and toil of painting, and the public sooner or later will be his friend.

Prize for Suffrage Poster.

Poster artists are invited by the Empire State Campaign Committee to compete for a woman suffrage campaign poster which is destined to appear on many billboards of New York City and State during the coming months. Three hundred billboard spaces have already been secured. The prize for the best available design is $50. The judges will be John Sloan, May Wilson Preston, and Luis Mora. The object of the poster is to persuade the passerby to vote for suffrage when the question is submitted to the voters, Nov. 2, 1915. The design is to be 18 inches high by 28½ inches long, and is to be enlarged to the size of a twenty-four-sheet stand. The color scheme is to be suffrage yellow (the color of a ripe orange) and black. White may also be used if desired. The following lettering should appear prominently: "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, November 2, 1915." No name should be on the design, but the name of the artist should be inclosed in a sealed envelope and attached to the back of the design. Rejected designs will be returned if sufficient postage is inclosed, or may be called for April 22. The drawings should be sent on or before April 1 to Miss Ida Proper, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Reid Portrait Impressions.

At the galleries of Jacques Seligman & Co. Robert Reid is holding an exhibition of "portrait impressions." This classification no doubt implies the rapid method by which the likenesses are fixed on the canvas, with that economy of means employed by artists of a certain tendency as far back as one cares to go. The groundwork of the canvas is made to do its full part, the brush skimming over it, leaving merely touches of color in its wake. The effect is vivacious and without pretense, the latter quality being of the essence of true portraiture. Among the sitters are Miss Cornelia B. Sage, Miss Colgate, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. James K. Hackett, E. G. Kennedy, Dunbar Wright, and Colonel William C. Church.

Eighty-sixth Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to the Eighty-sixth Street line from Eighth Avenue to Second Avenue, I agree with Public Service Commissioner Williams that it has better service than any line I know of in town. But from Eighth Avenue to Astoria Ferry it is at some hours of the day so infamous that the company does not even dare to maintain an Inspector at the car barns at Madison Avenue, as many people well know who have gone to the barns to find one. During the last five years I have seen dozens of instances when he would have been mobbed at Eighth, Madison or Lexington Avenue. If anything can be bleaker than a ten-minute wait at either of the last-named corners on a rainy or cold day in Winter, I guess it will have to be found in a German or Russian Winter trench in Poland. And at the end of the wait to have the first and second cars arrive marked "Second Avenue Only" does not make friends for either company or Public Service Commission. The former does not care. The latter is now enduring obloquy, largely unjust when construction work is considered, but richly deserved as to amelioration of unbearable service conditions.

The trouble is that there should be two entirely distinct bodies to supervise the two utterly different problems of construction and service maintenance.

W. GRAHAM.
New York, March 1, 1915.

Mr. Wilgus's Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article in last Sunday's TIMES on the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the Rock Island Railroad Company brief mention is made of my testimony in a way that improperly gives the impression that my report on the Clover Leaf and Alton Roads was based on an inadequate examination of those properties. In testifying that my inspection was made from the rear of a train, I was careful to state that I was accompanied by the principal officers of the companies, who freely furnished me with information as the examination progressed, and I was also careful to state that I was furnished with the records and reports of the companies, which I later analyzed in detail.

This is the customary manner in which all railroads are inspected by their officers, by the various State Commissioners, and by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I know of no other way in which railroads of considerable mileage can be adequately inspected by men of experience.

WILLIAM J. WILGUS.
New York, March 2, 1915.

OUR CHILDREN THANKED

Through a Princess by War's Tiny Victims in Stricken Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between Aug. 3 and Dec. 1, 1914, almost a million Belgians fled into Holland. For those who watched that endless procession of misery it seemed that half of their number were children.

The rumbling of the heavy peasant carts and the bellowing of the cattle driven toward the hospitable frontier was strangely mixed with the curious sound of thousands of little wooden shoes, speeding over the heavy cobblestones of the roads of Brabant, trying to keep apace with the grown-up folks.

When they were once across the line everything was done to make them comfortable. They found a place in which to sleep and they got enough to eat. But otherwise their lives were very dreary. There were so many of them and there was not very much to go around.

Came the fifth of December and the feast of St. Nicholas. But the good saint seemed to fear the noise of cannon and for the first time in fifteen centuries he stayed away. It was a bitter disappointment. But two weeks later, behold, a big ship flying the flag of a strange land, battered by many seas, appeared in the harbor of Rotterdam. It was the Christmas present of the little children of America to their small comrades of Belgium. And when the hatches were opened there appeared an endless variety of everything that can gladden the heart of a small girl or can keep a little boy who has very few clothes warm during the long months of Winter.

These Belgian children wished to express their gratitude to the children of America. But many of them were too small to write and others did not know where to find the particular friend who had offered his savings to make them happy.

Therefore, at the request of the Princesse de Ligne, the wife of the indefatigable counselor of the Belgian Legation in The Hague, I shall ask you to print the following letter which will tell the boys and girls of America how greatly their generous sacrifice was appreciated. And if many papers will reprint this letter for the good cause, all those who contributed to the Christmas ship will know how they have helped to make the name of their country a symbol of loving generosity to the people of Belgium.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.
New York, March 3, 1915.

La Hague, Janvier, 1915.

Remerciment des petits enfants de Belgique refugies en Hollande aux enfants d'Amerique qui leur ont envoye des cadeaux de Noel.

Qu'au dela des terres et des eaux le merci des nos coeurs aille jusqu'aux petits enfants d'Amérique, qui ont été si bon pour nous et nous ont donné un si joyeux Noël pour sécher nos larmes.

Que le ciel les garde et leur conserve la santé, la joie et le sourire de leur mére. Qu'ils ne connaissent jamais ni la faim, ni le froid, ni la guerre affreuse qui brule la maison et qui tue les papas et les mamans. Si nous n'avons pas écrit à chacun d'eux pour leur dire notre reconnaissance et exprimer nos voeux c'est parcequ'il y en a tant là bas qui ont été généreux et parcequ'il y en a tant ici qui ne savent pas encore écrire.

[Translation.]

The Hague, January, 1915.

A letter of thanks of the little children of Belgium who are refugees in Holland to the children of America who sent them presents for their Christmas.

Across the land and across the sea our heartfelt gratitude goes out to those little children of America who have been so very good to us, and who, to dry our tears, have given us such a joyous Christmas.

May Heaven bless them and keep for them the happy smile of their mother. May they never know hunger nor cold nor the terrible war which burns down their houses and kills their fathers and mothers.

If we have not written to each of our friends individually to tell them of our great gratitude and to wish them every happiness it is only because on your side of the ocean there have been so very many who have shown their generosity and because on our side there are still so many who have not yet learned how to write.

$1,000,000 CUTTING ESTATE.

New York Realty in Appraisal of Widow's Property.

Mrs. Marion Cutting, widow of Brockholst Cutting, at the time of her death at Newport, R. I., on Sept. 1, 1912, left an estate in excess of $1,000,000, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The items include $301,296 outside the State, $42,500 in realty and $258,796 in personalty. Assets in the State are given as realty and personalty aggregating $529,266; interest of $371,744 as next of kin of William Cutting, Jr., which is a funds in the hands of Trustees, and an interest in unadministered assets aggregating $406,575 in the estate of William Fulton Cutting.

Included in the New York realty was 95 Chambers Street, appraised at $145,000, and 433-435 West Forty-second Street, $50,000. The St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city receives $15,000 under the will: a beneficial interest in a $100,000 trust fund is created for the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor of New York City and $50,000 goes to the St. Claire Home at Newport, R. I.

TO DROP DAYTON CHARGES.

House Committee Decides to Abandon Impeachment Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House Judiciary Committee voted today to drop the impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Dayton of West Virginia, although the majority report held that the Judge's conduct in some instances had been "reprehensible."

A minority report, drawn by Chairman McGillicuddy, recommending impeachment, was rejected.

A CHARGE IN THE DARK.

Out of the trenches lively, lads!
Steady, steady there, number two!
Step like your feet were tiger's pads—
Crawl when crawling's the thing to do!

Column left, through the sunken road!
Keep in touch as you move by feel!
Empty rifles—no need to load—
Night work's close work, stick to steel!

Wait for shadows and watch the clouds,
When it's moonshine, down you go!
Quiet, quiet, as men in shrouds,
Cats a-prowl in the dark go slow.

Curse you, there, did you have to fall?
Damn your feet and your blind-bat eyes!
Caught in the open, caught—that's all!
Searchlights! slaughter—we meant surprise!

Shrapnel fire a bit too low—
Gets us though on the ricochet!
Open order and in we go,
Steel, cold steel, and we'll make 'em pay.

God above, not there to win?
Left, while my men go on to die!
Take them in, Sergeant, take them in!
Go on, fellows, good luck—good-bye!

O. C. A. CHILD.

ROCKEFELLER OFFER TO MINERS IN WANT

Says Foundation Will Aid if Colorado State Officials Request It to Do So.

IF NEED IS STATEWIDE

Trinidad Business Men Told That Fuel and Iron Company Is Looking After Its Own Men.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has notified the Chamber of Commerce of Trinidad, Col., that the people of Colorado may call upon the Rockefeller Foundation for assistance in the relief of unemployed miners if they desire. The offer applies particularly to other parts of Colorado than that in which lie properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company because, according to Mr. Rockefeller's telegram to the Chamber of Commerce, the company is doing all it can to prevent suffering among its own men.

The statement in the telegrams that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the dominant stockholder, is helping its men in all ways possible stands somewhat in contrast with the report on the Colorado situation submitted to the House on Tuesday by the Committee on Mines and Mining. The report contained this reference to Mr. Rockefeller's attitude toward the miners:

Mr. Rockefeller, a large stockholder of the most powerful company in the State, has done a great deal for the uplift of people in other parts of the country and in foreign lands, spending millions of dollars in this work, yet he has not endeavored to improve the condition of the more than 6,000 employes in the company with which he is connected, and has not visited the State for more than ten years.

The correspondence between Mr. Rockefeller and business men of Trinidad was made public yesterday at 26 Broadway. It shows that a labor leader who was a striker during the prolonged troubles between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its employes telegraphed to Mr. Rockefeller late in February that suffering was widespread and immediate aid was needed.

Needy Miners Appeal.

After the receipt of the message Mr. Rockefeller sent this telegram of inquiry to the head of the Chamber of Commerce:

Feb. 25, 1915.
Chairman Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Trinidad, Col.:

I have received from Joe Rizzi of your city a telegram stating that at a mass meeting on Saturday a committee was appointed to appeal to me for immediate relief in aid of needy miners. At my request Mr. Welborn has had an investigation made, and advises that Mr. Weitzel has reported to him that, in conference with several representative citizens of Trinidad, including some of your Directors, none of them could give the names of any former employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in need of help. As you doubtless know, the company is seeking to do all that it properly can for its former employes and their families. The co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce toward that end will be greatly appreciated.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

In response came this telegram:

Trinidad, Col., Feb. 26, 1915.
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 26 Broadway, New York city.

We find that the local officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company are doing all that is possible to relieve the distress of its former employes. There is great distress among the working class caused by the recent trouble. We suggest that you could do a great good for mankind by helping relieve the distress in this community among other than your former employes by enlarging the scope of the work being done by the local officials of your company, and we stand ready to co-operate with you in any way you suggest.

TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
F. J. RADFORD, President.
C. F. DONAHUE, Secretary.

Mr. Rockefeller thereupon telegraphed Mr. Radford that the Rockefeller Foundation would consider applications for assistance if presented through satisfactory channels. The message read:

March 2, 1915.
F. J. Radford, President, Chamber of Commerce, Trinidad, Col.:

Your telegram suggesting that I could do "a great work for mankind" by helping to relieve the distress of your community would indicate that the need existing among miners and their families in Colorado has assumed such proportions and has become so acute that the community itself is unable to adequately meet it. So far as former employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and their families are concerned, as stated in my previous telegram, the officers of that company have expressed the hope that the company itself will be able to provide such relief as is necessary.

If the civic and State authorities are of the opinion that what other mining companies, existing agencies, and local aid may be able to accomplish will prove insufficient to meet other cases of distress, and that widespread suffering and want will ensue among miners and their families unless assistance from without the State is provided, a situation would be presented which the Rockefeller Foundation might properly consider, on representations from leading bodies and the Governor of the State as to the extent of their inability to cope with the need.

Wants Official Representations.

I have already intimated to the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that I should be willing to make a personal contribution to the company to aid it in relieving distress among its former employes, should that become necessary, but without official representations in regard to the general distress I should fear that the citizens of Colorado might not welcome and that the Foundation would not be justified in acting upon the suggestions made to me in your telegram to make the aid general. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER Jr.

No intimation was made at the Rockefeller offices that plans were under way as to ways and means for carrying on the work in Colorado in case the authorities ask help of

POLICE STOP SHOW IN DALY'S THEATRE

Let the Audience Get Money's Worth Before Interrupting "Merry Maids."

NO CHORUS GIRLS' CONTEST

Manager and Lessee Are Arrested for Giving a Performance Without a License.

Old Daly's Theatre was closed by the police in new style last night, and more than 1,000 patrons, mostly men, who had paid 25, 35, and 50 cents admission to see "The Merry Maids" followed by a "chorus girls' contest," marched out to Broadway at 10 o'clock with hardly a murmur of protest, although they didn't see the whole show—least of all the "contest."

Lawrence B. Dunham, Third Deputy Police Commissioner; Inspector Morris and a dozen or more men in plain clothes were distributed through the audience, and they let the performance go on until they figured the spectators had seen their money's worth. Then they sent for Benjamin A. Levine, the lessee, and Jerome Rosenberg, manager, and arrested them for giving a performance without a license. Levine and Rosenberg, protesting they were the victims of a burlesque-show syndicate to which they did not belong, were hurried away to Night Court while the theatre was being emptied.

The show that Deputy Commissioner Dunham and the other policemen saw was not the one that opened when it opened there on Monday night. It had been expurgated at the last minute when word filtered in behind the scenes that the Deputy Commissioner and members of the force were in the audience.

Levine, whose license had expired on Feb. 23, received word early in the evening in a letter from Commissioner Bell of the License Bureau that his application for a renewal had been denied. No reason was given, but it was known the police had been watching the performances recently and that they did not entirely approve.

Inspector Morris arrived at 7:15 and told Levine that as he hadn't a license he would be breaking the law if "The Merry Maids" did their stunt. Levine protested that most of the house already was sold out, and that there would be a rumpus if ticket holders were turned away. The inspector and his men took seats and the curtain went up. When it was time for the intermission a man stopped before the curtain and made a speech. He said there wouldn't be any intermission, advised everybody to call for the movies, and announced "The Cabaret Girls" for next week—a show which he said would be even better than "The Merry Maids."

The man also advised all to stay for the chorus girls' contest, explaining that men from the audience would be permitted to get up on the stage and dance for prizes with members of the company. The curtain went up and the second act started, but the police by this time had seen all they wanted, and word was sent for Levine. Immediately the curtain was rung down, and the announcer called off the dancing contest.

As the crowd filed out, one man set up the shout, "We want our money back," but the rest laughed at him. Inspector Morris's men saw that they kept moving and in ten minutes the house was empty and the lights were out.

When Levine and Rosenberg started giving burlesque in Daly's last November they got a license which was good until Feb. 23, provided they installed fire sprinklers in the lobby and under the stage. The installation was not completed when the time limit expired and Levine sought an extension of time. He said last night that Commissioner Bell told him there had been complaints about the shows he was giving and that the question of a renewal would have to be taken up with the police. Levine was indignant at his arrest and protested that he was trying to give a "clean show."

In Night Court Magistrate Simms, after listening to the charge preferred by Detectives Hoerter and Dowd, said the case was not one for Police Court action and ordered Levine and Rosenberg discharged. The Magistrate advised the detectives to take the matter up with the Corporation Counsel. The Charter, he said, provided for a fine of $100 for violations of this kind.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Alice A. Ely, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ely, and Edward S. Blagden, a son of Mrs. Thomas Blagden of 113 East Sixty-fourth Street, will take place on Monday, April 12, in the Church of the Incarnation.

Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr. whose marriage to William S. Fairchild will take place at 4 o'clock in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on Wednesday, April 21, will have as her four bridesmaids the Misses Constance Fairchild, Elise Francke, Katherine S. Sands and Dorothy Keene Taylor. Mr. Fairchild will have his brother, B. Tappen Fairchild, as his best man.

Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin of 20 West Eleventh Street will give today the first of a series of luncheons followed by bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson have invitations out for a dinner this evening, followed by dancing, at their residence in East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish will entertain on Tuesday, March 9, with a small dinner at their residence, 910 Fifth Avenue, and afterward will take their guests to the play.

Miss Winifred Holt will give a tea this afternoon for the members of the Junior Auxiliary of the Fête for the Blind, at her home, 44 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, formerly of 50 East Thirty-fourth Street, are occupying their new residence, 17 East Thirty-seventh Street, and will give a housewarming after Lent.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wilcox have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Anna Stafford Wilcox, to Elias George Stokes, which is to be celebrated on Thursday, March 18, at the Hotel Gotham.

The annual entertainment of Auxiliary No. 8 for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, will be given at the Plaza on Friday evening, March 12. The program will consist of three playlets, followed by a dance.

Mrs. Leonard D. White will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at her home, 230 Riverside Drive.

Price unchanged Supply ample

Patrons are advised that the War in Europe has not affected the Supply of the

Famous Natural Laxative

Hunyadi Janos Water

and that it can be obtained at all Drug Stores at the *same price as before.*

Hunyadi Janos Water has been recommended by physicians for over 50 years as a reliable remedy for

CONSTIPATION

Refuse Substitutes

MISS TAYLOR BETROTHED.

Daughter of Howard Taylor to Wed Gouverneur M. Carnochan, Jr.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Taylor, daughter of Howard Taylor of 19 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., is announced.

Miss Taylor made her début in society Winter before last, when her father entertained frequently for her. She has been active in the younger set since her début, and has appeared in many entertainments for charity given by society amateurs.

Her father is a prominent lawyer of New York. Her mother Mrs. Murray Taylor, has been living in Europe, but is spending the Winter in New York. She has two brothers, Geoffrey Taylor and Murray Taylor, the latter a student at Harvard University.

Mr. Carnochan is a son of Gouverneur Morris Carnochan of Cairnsmuir, New City, N. Y., and is a grandson of the late Dr. John Murray Carnochan of this city. He was graduated from Harvard University, class of '14, and is a member of the Union and Harvard Clubs and also of the Colonial Lords of Manors.

The wedding is to take place in June at St. Clements, the country home of the bride's father, at Chatham, Conn.

DR. M. M. STARK MARRIES.

Weds Mrs. James Oppenheim, the Divorced Wife of Author.

Dr. Meyer M. Stark and Mrs. Lucy Seckel Oppenheim were married yesterday, with only the representatives of the two families present. The bride's former husband was James Oppenheim, the author of "Dr. Rast" and other stories, from whom she obtained a divorce the middle of last July. She was married to Mr. Oppenheim in 1905, by whom she had two children, Ralph, aged 7, and James, who is now between 3 and 4 years of age. Mrs. Stark is herself a writer.

Dr. Stark's first wife was Miss Helen Hahn, who died six years ago. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine and several medical organizations and is associated as a surgeon with the Mt. Sinai and Sydenham Hospitals and as gynecologist with the Beth Israel Hospital Dispensary. He and his bride will make their home at 106 East Eighty-first Street.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Henry Hofheimer Weds Miss Falk—Gift of a Diamond Necklace.

The wedding of Henry Hofheimer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hofheimer of New York, and Miss Hannah C. Falk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliezer Falk, also of New York, took place at 8:30 last evening in a bower of palms, Easter lilies, and roses in the Louis Seize Room at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman performing the ceremony.

The bride wore a white charmeuse gown trimmed with old French lace and seed pearls. Her tulle veil was held with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she wore the bridegroom's gift, a necklace of diamonds and pearls, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Jessie Levy, the maid of honor, was in pink brocade and carried pink roses.

Dr. Alexander Hofheimer was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Samson Hirsch, Clifford Aaron, James T. Brodie Haun and Maurice Blumlein.

After a wedding trip South Mr. and Mrs. Hofheimer will live in this city.

MISS ALMA SAMPSON WEDS.

The Bride of Edwin J. Rothschild at Her Parents' Home.

The wedding of Miss Alma Sampson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sampson, to Edwin J. Rothschild, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rothschild of this city, took place this evening at the home of the bride's parents, 1,361 Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Eiseman performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. She was attended by Miss Anita Mayer. Reginald L. Reiser acted as best man for Mr. Rothschild.

After a short wedding trip through the South the couple will live in this city.

Carlisle-Laughlin Wedding.

The marriage is announced of Miss Leila Irwin Laughlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs James Laughlin, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Penn., and G. Lister Carlisle, Jr., son of George L. Carlisle of this city, which took place on last Sunday afternoon, at the Winter home of the bride's parents, at Zellwood, Fla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred L. Rickert in the open court of the Laughlin villa, in the presence of the immediate families.

Mr. Carlisle is a mining engineer and was graduated from Yale University, class of '00. He is a member of the Yale and Rocky Mountain Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle will make their home in New York.

Grab-Runkel Wedding on March 23.

The wedding of Miss Claire L. Runkel and Oscar F. Grab, whose engagement was announced recently, will take place on the evening of March 23 at the Ritz-Carlton. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will witness the ceremony. Miss Runkel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Runkel of this city.

WOLFF—DOUGLAS.

Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff of 12 East Seventieth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Sybil Wolff, to Paul Howard Douglas of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

TO SELL THE BLIND'S WORK.

State Commission Will Extend Its Aid to the Sightless.

The New York State Commission for the Blind has undertaken the organization of a State-wide system of disposing of the manufactures of the blind, which will supplement the work the commission is now doing in instructing blind men and women in the making of useful and salable articles.

Raw materials for manufacture will be sold at wholesale cost by the commission to blind workers and thus added profit will be made by them. Manufactured goods will be sold under the auspices of the commission in department stores, at special sales and otherwise throughout the State. The goods will include towels, aprons, knitted articles, and baskets of many kinds.

The commission's staff of blind home teachers met at the commission's offices yesterday and plans were discussed for the new work. An address was made by Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the commission.

Readings for War Relief.

Mlle. Reynaud de Belleville will give two readings of a French play for the benefit of the war sufferers, the first reading to be held at the Finch School, 61 East Seventy-seventh Street, on March 26 at 3 o'clock. The second will take place at the home of Mrs. S. Mitchell, 246 West End Avenue, on April 13. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. J. Glover, 32 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Knights Templar Charity Ball.

The Knights Templar will give a charity ball tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden. Gov. Whitman has promised to attend, and Mayor Mitchel is to be among the guests. About 3,000 Knights Templar, in full regalia, are to pass in review. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to the erection of a children's building on the grounds of the Masonic Home in Utica, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Give a Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Whitney gave a dinner last night, followed by dancing, at the Plaza. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Batterman, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Cowperthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Whitney, Roy Rainey, and Frederic R. Crego.

HAPPY PARTY ENDS IN WOMAN'S DEATH

Wife of Lawyer Davis Jumps from Elevator After Starting It Accidentally.

HUSBAND CATCHES BODY

Guests Returning to Apartment House Couldn't Arouse Elevator Runner.

Mrs. Grace B. Davis of 290 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, wife of Everly M. Davis, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street and a Director of the Montauk Bank, Brooklyn, returning with her husband and several friends from a dancing party at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was killed in attempting to escape from the cage of an elevator that had started without the operator in an apartment house at 601 West 135th Street, near Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stevers of 255 West Ninety-eighth Street, who had been dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Noe, went back to the apartment after their dancing to get their heavy wraps. All entered the elevator except Mrs. Noe, who stood in the corridor pressing the electric button to awaken the operator, who was asleep on a lounge at the end of the corridor.

Suddenly the car dropped toward the basement. Mrs. Davis tried to step out beside Mrs. Noe, and while leaning forward the top of the car crushed her head against the floor of the hall. Noe pulled the elevator rope, reversing the car and releasing the body of Mrs. Davis, who fell into the arms of her husband as the car darted upward.

"The accident was over so quickly that I do not know how it happened," said Mrs. Noe. "But it seemed to me that Mrs. Davis must have leaned against the guide rope of the car when she entered it and released the stop-clutch."

Mrs. Davis, who was 31 years old, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Smith of 192 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was a graduate of Public School 15, at State and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, and of an academy for young women at Long Branch, N. J. She was a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davis took place seven years ago. They have one son, Everly M. Davis, Jr., who is 4 years old.

WALLACK'S THEATRE TO GO.

Razing of Part of Building May Curtail Barker's Season.

At last Wallack's famous old theatre is to go. Negotiations for its removal from the Octavia Moss estate, which have been pending for the last two months, have been concluded and the work of razing at least a part of the structure will be begun May 1. The real estate firm of Gresham & Gresham bought the property, giving in exchange property further up town.

The ground on which the theatre stands is in two parcels, the first, extending from Broadway to the proscenium, covered by the auditorium, and the second, consisting of four lots facing on Thirtieth Street, on which are the huge stage, dressing rooms, and offices. These last-named rooms are in what were formerly private dwellings. The plot covered by the auditorium is leased, and, as the lease has about four years more to run, for the present this part of the building will not be torn down. But the rest of the plot was bought outright by Gresham & Gresham and it is planned to erect an office building on it, and while the auditorium will stand the stage will be demolished so that Wallack's as an entity will pass with next month.

The disposition of the front part of the building has not been determined. By walling up the proscenium it could be used as a motion picture theatre, or the front may be converted into stores.

The determination to raze part of the building will curtail Granville Barker's season there. An effort was made to have the work of demolition postponed a month to permit Mr. Barker and his company to remain through May, but to do this Charles Burnham, who has directed the playhouse on lease from the Moss estate through last years, would have to renew his license, which expires at that date, for the year, which did not seem practical for an additional month. So unless the present plans are changed the English manager, who seems destined to head the revived New Theatre movement in New York, will give the last performance in one of the city's oldest playhouses. Mr. Burnham has been at the present Wallack's since 1895, having been associated with Lester Wallack at the theatre further downtown before that.

GERMANS ACT 'LITTLE EVE.'

Ilse Wehrmann Welcomed Back to the Irving Place Stage.

The first performance of "Klein Eva" (Little Eve), a comedy by the Danish playwright, Ottilie Ott, was presented at the German Theatre at Irving Place last night. The play, which centres around the theme of the enlightenment of a typical ingenue German "Backfisch" in her introduction to the Topic, has been considered by the German critics one of the most graceful and interesting comedies of the last decade, and besides being an amusing dainty for literary epicures, it has exercised a more general appeal in a wholesome and modern moral, winning its way especially by the opportunities which it offers for delicate portrayal of character and by its fresh humor.

The title role of Little Eve was played by Fräulein Ilse Wehrmann, who was greeted warmly by the audience upon her return to the Irving Place stage after a severe illness, with which she was stricken shortly after the opening of the present season. Herr Rudolf Christians, the Director of the Irving Place Theatre, played the part of Dr. Niels Brun; Heinrich Marlow, the part of Dam, the departmental chief and father of Little Eve; Anni Rub-Forster the part of the "Backfisch's" mother.

Between the acts of the comedy there were moving pictures of some of the latest German war films.

The MAN of IRON

RICHARD DEHAN'S

Greatest Novel is ready at last

See Displays at Leading Book Shops

STOKES

CAMPAIGN FOR $100,000.

Society Women Have Raised $23,000 for Lenox Hill Settlement.

Society matrons and girls are engaged in an active financial campaign to raise $100,000 in ten days for the Lenox Hill Settlement at 446 East Seventy-second Street. The campaign started on Monday, and it was announced yesterday at a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy of the campaign divisions that more than $23,000 had been raised.

There are about 300 women and girls making a canvass of the residential districts, and the Captains of the working teams make a report each day at a luncheon at the Savoy.

Miss Carol Harriman, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Miss Marion Clark, Mrs. E. Roscoe Mathews, Mrs. Van de Sande-Bakhuysen, Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. George Crawford Clark, Dr. Seth Milliken, Gordon Knox Bell, and Miss R. Manning are among the Captains of the teams.

Thomas S. McLane is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which is composed of Mrs. Jesse I. Strauss, Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, and Mrs. George Draper.

'THE BIRTH OF A NATION.'

Film Version of Dixon's "The Clansman" Presented at the Liberty.

"The Birth of a Nation," an elaborate new motion picture taken on an ambitious scale, was presented for the first time last evening at the Liberty Theatre. With the addition of much preliminary historical matter, it is a film version of some of the melodramatic and inflammatory material contained in "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon.

A great deal might be said concerning the spirit revealed in Mr. Dixon's review of the unhappy chapter of Reconstruction and concerning the sorry service rendered by its plucking at old wounds. But of the film as a film, it may be reported simply that it is an impressive new illustration of the scope of the motion picture camera.

An extraordinarily large number of people enter into this historical pageant, and some of the scenes are most effective. The civil war battle pictures, taken in panorama, represent enormous effort and achieve a striking degree of success. One interesting scene stages a reproduction of the auditorium of Ford's Theatre in Washington, and shows on the screen the murder of Lincoln. In terms of purely pictorial value the best work is done in those stretches of the film that follow the night riding of the men of the Ku-Klux Klan, who look like a company of avenging spectral crusaders sweeping along the moonlit roads.

The "Birth of a Nation," which was prepared for the screen under the direction of D. W. Griffith, takes a full evening for its unfolding and marks the advent of the two dollar movie. That is the price set for the more advantageous seats in the rear of the Liberty's auditorium.

It will be at some theatre that the stage version of "The Clansman" had a brief run a little more than nine years ago, as Mr. Dixon himself recalled in his curtain speech last evening in the interval between the two acts. Mr. Dixon also observed that he would have allowed none but the son of a Confederate soldier to direct the film version of "The Clansman."

'PRINCE IGOR' POSTPONED.

Opera Will Be Produced Next Season—"Iris" to be Revived.

Owing to the difficulty of preparing the chorus parts in "Prince Igor," the scheduled production of that work at the Metropolitan Opera House will not be made until next season. In its place Mascagni's "Iris," which has not been heard at the Metropolitan since the season of 1907-1908, will be revived shortly. The principal rôles will be sung by Miss Bori and Messrs. Botta, Scotti, and Didur, and Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

When "Iris" goes into the répertoire there will be, besides "Madama Butterfly," with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle, another opera and another prima donna, setting forth a Japanese story for public approval.

Another announcement made at the Opera House yesterday was that during April two symphonic concerts will be given, with Mr. Toscanini conducting.

COURT ENJOINS FILM PLAY.

General Film Co. Must Give an Accounting of "A Fool There Was."

Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday granted an application of Marc Klaw, Abraham Erlanger, and Robert Hilliard for a permanent injunction restraining the General Film Company from producing "A Fool There Was" as a film play.

The Court held that, although the plot of the photo play was not similar to that of the play, such fact did not justify the use of the appropriated name. The defendant company is required to give an accounting of profits derived from the films and pay over the same to the plaintiffs.

Sinsheimer Quartet Heard.

The Sinsheimer Quartet gave its second concert of the season at Rumford Hall last night, the program comprising Dvorak's Quintet for strings in E flat, Strauss's Quartet for strings and piano in C minor, and Andreoli's Quartet in B minor, the latter an entirely unfamiliar work. In the Strauss number the organization had the effective assistance of Mrs. Alvina Sinsheimer at the piano, and in Dvorak's composition William Eaches played the additional viola part. While there were a few moments of faulty intonation and others where a little more flexibility of style would have been an improvement, the playing was agreeable and interesting as a whole. The program was well put together and unhackneyed in its contents.

"The Children's Revolution" Today.

Three hundred children, including fifty Boy Scouts and a hundred cash girls from several of the large department stores, are to occupy the upper balcony at the Century Theatre this afternoon at the entertainment, "The Children's Revolution," which is being given by the Lafayette Fund. The seats were donated by a friend of the fund.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods has contracted with J. B. Larric and George B. Hill for a farcical satire on burglar plays entitled "Who Am I?" The authors are both newspaper men, Mr. Larric having written a playlet called "The Denial," acted at the Princess this season. He has also sold a playlet to Jessie Busley for vaudeville production.

Marie Dressler introduced a new song of her own composition called "Reminiscences" in "A Mix-Up" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night.

A hundred members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity attended the performance of "Maid in America" at the Winter Garden last night.

Elsie Ferguson will end her engagement at the Lyceum in "Outcast" with the performance Saturday night, March 27.

A theatre modeled after Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre has been opened as a feature of the Northern Pacific Building at the San Francisco Exposition. There is also a model of the Little Playhouse in the New York exhibit made by J. T. Edwards.

The Castles have received so many letters of appreciation of their dancing of the polka in the second act of "Watch Your Step" that they have decided to introduce a series of old ballroom dances. Each Monday night one of these new-old dances will be given and continued through the week. The first will be the schottische.

The receipts from tonight and tomorrow night's performance of "The Clever Ones" at the Punch & Judy Theatre will be given to the Save-a-Home Fund.

Adele Rowland and Lawrence Grossmith have been engaged to head the cast of the musical comedy to be produced by F. Ray Comstock in the Princess Theatre Easter Monday.

A LECTURE ON RUSSIA.

Dr. Young Has Traveled Through All Sections of the Empire.

Dr. C. C. Young, an American citizen who was born of German parents in one of the Black Sea provinces of Russia, will lecture on Russia at Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 16. Dr. Young came to this country twenty years ago. During the past seven years he has traveled through practically every section of the Russian Empire. His book, "The Truth About Russia," is now on the press. The proceeds of the lecture will be for the benefit of the war sufferers in Russia.

Dr. Young's lecture will touch upon the causes of misconceptions which Americans have about Russia; on the early history of Russia; on the debt which the world owes to it because of the thousand-year fight which it has waged against the Mongolians and Tartars, resulting in the maintenance of the white races in Europe; on the passport system, the Cossacks, the Jew's problems, and the problem caused by the 50,000,000 Asiatic polygamists in the empire.

WALTER A. PEASE DEAD.

Retired Merchant and Union League Club Member Was 81.

Walter A. Pease, a former member of the New York Produce Exchange and a veteran of the civil war, died last night at his home, 285 Lexington Avenue, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and was a son of the late Albert Pease. Mr. Pease was one of the first members of the Produce Exchange, and after retiring from that business was for a time connected with the New York Stock Exchange.

He was a member of the Veterans' Association of the Seventh Regiment, and during the civil war went to the front with the regiment as a member of Company H and served through three of the most critical campaigns of the war.

Mr. Pease was a member of the Union League Club, and previous to his retirement from active business, more than twenty years ago, had been a member of several other prominent clubs in this city. He is survived by two sons.

Dr. Stuart Harry Benton.

Dr. Stuart Harry Benton, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, where he had practiced for the last thirty years, died at his residence, 1,270 Pacific Street, on Tuesday, aged 59 years. Dr. Benton was born in Albion, Penn., and was a graduate of the University of Buffalo. He also took a post-graduate course at Bellevue, and in 1880 went to Brooklyn, where he had lived since. Dr. Benton was a member of the Kings County Medical Association, the Acanthus Lodge 179, F. and A. M., and formerly of the old Union League Club. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Dr. Frederick L. Benton, a surgeon in the United States Navy, stationed at Key West, Fla., and Stuart H. Benton, a lawyer.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN ARATA, a wholesale banana dealer, at 254 Washington Street for more than thirty years, died on Tuesday at the Hudson Street Hospital after suffering an attack of asthma in his office.

Miss IDA L. WILCOX, 59 years old, formerly a teacher in the Montclair public schools and librarian of the Montclair High School, is dead at her home, 70 Elm Street, Montclair, N. J.

JOHN G. HOLT, a retired rubber stamp manufacturer, and a member of the Kings County Democratic Club, died on Tuesday at his home, 88 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Massachusetts, but had lived in Brooklyn all his life, taking active part in all the civic and betterment projects there. Mr. Holt was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and belonged to several fraternal organizations. His widow and daughter survive him.

JAMES HAROLD WADDELL, for many years with Hard & Hand, coffee brokers of 107 Wall Street, and a First Lieutenant of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, died yesterday at his home, 2,308 University Avenue, Fordham, in his fortieth year. He was born in England, coming to this country as a boy. Mr. Waddell was a graduate of the Columbia Grammar School. He is survived by his widow and son.

THOMAS BINNS, 84 years old, former Superintendent of the Traffic Department of the Central New Jersey Railroad, died yesterday at the General Hospital in Elizabeth, N. J. He was of Revolutionary ancestry, a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Greene. Mr. Binns went to Elizabeth from Dowington, Penn., in 1882. He was the oldest and last charter member of Manayunk Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Philadelphia, and a member of the Odd Fellows Encampment of that city. Mr. Binns is survived by three sons and three daughters.

ADOLPH B. L. SCHRIVNER, until a year ago Assistant General Superintendent of the National Railways of Mexico, died at his home in Laredo, Texas, on Tuesday. He was a veteran of the Philippine wars and received a medal for the capture of General Lackban, a Filipino rebel leader, while he was a Sergeant of Scouts in Samar.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, a well-known author and formerly editor of The Pennsylvania Chatter Magazine, died in the University Hospital in Philadelphia, on Tuesday after an operation. Mr. McMaster was a son of Dr. John B. McMaster, Professor of American History at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. McMaster was well known in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM J. MOFFETT, formerly a clerk for a large steamship company, died yesterday at his residence, 920 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Moffett was a member of the Knights of Maccabees and left a wife and four daughters.

Mrs. SARAH J. CHURCHILL, widow of William Churchill, an importer of Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home in Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Churchill was born in Bristol, Mass., eighty-one years ago, and for a number of years lived in Brooklyn, where she was an active member of the Strong Place Baptist Church. She had been blind for the last eight years, and it was through her efforts that legislation was passed in Trenton providing for the care of the destitute blind. Mrs. Churchill is survived by three sons.

Mrs. JENNIE BOGERT, widow of James B. Bogert, formerly a dry goods manufacturer of Buffalo, died on Tuesday at her home, 203 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. She was born in Albany, N. Y.

GUNTHER MENDORF, 84 years old, a retired hotel proprietor, died at his home, 562 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Mendorf was a native of Dernberg, Germany, and a member of the old Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department and the Kings County Veteran Volunteer Firemen.

Mrs. MARY WEITZEL, wife of Henry Weitzel, a shoe manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her residence, 55 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. Besides her husband she left two daughters.

Mrs. CHARLES A. LEVY, wife of a furniture dealer of Brooklyn, died at her home, 860 Macon Street, that borough, on Tuesday. She was 28 years of age.

Mrs. ANNA KING SWALM, widow of Dr. William F. Swalm, and for many years manager of the Society of the Helping Hand and the Home for Consumptives of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at her residence, 118 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Swalm was 73 years old and was twice married, her first husband being Howard E. Raymond, a hardware merchant of Washington. She is survived by a son, Howard E. Swalm, who is Vice President of a tire company of Manhattan.

Miss THIRZA A. BALL, a daughter of the late Rev. Eleazer S. Ball, and an active worker in Plymouth Church, of which she was a member for thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at her residence, 958 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. CORNELIA L. ADAMS, widow of Augustus R. Adams and mother of Dr. Robert Adams, died yesterday at her home, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Whitestone, L. I. She was 65 years old, and was born in Exeter, N. Y. Besides Dr. Adams she is survived by another son, Ralph, and a daughter, Mrs. G. O. Jackson.

PATRICK DOUGHERTY, an early settler of College Point, died yesterday at Morrisville, Penn., in his seventy-third year. He was formerly with the American Hard Rubber Company of College Point.

The Art Event of the Season

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30; TO-NIGHT AT 8:15

Continuing to-morrow and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock

SALE BY AUCTION

On the premises, 668 FIFTH AVENUE (Near 53d St.)

THE KENT-SHMAVON COLLECTIONS

OF THE

ANCIENT ART OF ASIA AND EUROPE

To be sold by order of the foreign owners who are involved in the war.

THIS AFTERNOON'S SALE includes the wonderful collection of ANTIQUE CHINESE RUGS, Persian Faience, Chinese Porcelains, Italian Majolica, Rare Oriental Rugs and Other Treasures.

IN THIS EVENING'S SESSION the Masterpieces of The Shmavon Collection of Ancient Persian Miniatures, Manuscripts, Drawings and wonderful Books.

EXHIBITION TO TIME OF SALE

Which Will Be Conducted by MR. JAMES P. SILO.

'FIDELIO' IS REPEATED.

Mme. Kurt and Mr. Sembach Appear in It for the First Time.

Important changes were made in the cast of "Fidelio" at last evening's performance at the Metropolitan, by which Mme. Melanie Kurt appeared for the first time as Leonore and Mr. Sembach as Florestan. It was Mme. Kurt's first appearance at the opera in music other than Wagner's, the first opportunity she has had to exhibit her powers in a different style of vocalism. To achieve success in the part of Leonore is one of the highest ambitions of the German dramatic soprano, as it is one of the most difficult of her tasks. Mme. Kurt, it may be said, achieved an unqualified and indubitable success as one of the finest interpreters of the part heard here for a long time.

The dominant feeling in her impersonation is womanly tenderness, and an exaltation of sympathy. A deeper tragic note has been sounded in it, but there have been few more sympathetic Leonores than Mme. Kurt's. As to her singing, it is on the highest plane of excellence; the voice beautiful and dramatically moving in quality, the technical skill equal to coping with the disheartening difficulties that Beethoven put into his music.

Her singing of the "Abscheulicher" air was wholly admirable in its declamatory force and expressiveness, in its singing power, and finished phrasing. In the prison scene in the second act her histrionic skill and her vocal accomplishment admirably supplemented each other; her part in the scene was of noble pathos. She was admirably seconded by Mr. Sembach; he sang the music of the suffering prisoner with poignant significance, without excess of sentiment and with beautiful quality of tone.

The performance was, on the whole, one of the best that has been heard here. Mr. Hertz conducted it with his greatest zeal and care.

ERNEST SCHELLING PLAYS.

He Appears with Symphony Club for the Benefit of Polish Fund.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Committee Mr. Ernest Schelling appeared with the Symphony Club of New York in a concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There was a large audience and the funds of the committee were largely increased by the proceeds of the concert. The Symphony Club is an association of ladies, amateurs, who study orchestral music under the guidance of Mr. David Mannes for their own pleasure. In this concert they had the assistance of professional players of wood and brass instruments, since the members are all players of strings. There were also some professional string players who played. Mr. Schelling is well known in New York as a pianist of the first rank, and is one of the very few such pianists now here who have not appeared publicly this season.

The only every pianist who would feel stimulated and encouraged by the accompaniment of an amateur orchestra in concerted music of difficulty, such as Chopin's Concerto in E minor and Paderewski's Polish Fantasy, which he played yesterday. But the members of the Symphony Club did themselves credit by their performance of this music—more credit, in fact, than some of their employed assistants. And if Mr. Schelling was not thereby urged to surpass himself, he gave a beautiful and poetic performance of Chopin's concerto, and in Paderewski's fantasy he interested and delighted his listeners by bringing to a hearing a composition replete with charming imagination and brilliantly wrought, which does not frequently figure on concert programs.

The orchestra also played Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture and string members of it the saraband and gavotte from Grieg's Suite for strings, Op. 40.

E. M. Newman's Travel Lectures.

E. M. Newman will give the first of his annual series of five illustrated travel talks this afternoon in the New Amsterdam Theatre. The talks will be given in parallel courses, the first course being given Thursday afternoons in the New Amsterdam and the second, a repetition of the first, Sunday nights in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Newman has pursued the course taken by the other travel lecturers who have appeared here this season and devoted much of his attention to the countries at war. "France and the War" will be the subject of this afternoon's lecture, and the subjects of the others will be "Berlin, the War Centre," "The War Capitals," "The Holy Land," and "Egypt."

George E. Newcombe.

George E. Newcombe, President of the firm of George E. Newcombe & Co., manufacturers of art novelties of 333 Fourth Avenue, died on Tuesday of heart disease in Grand Rapids, Mich. He was born in Bedford, Mass., and was 47 years old. Mr. Newcombe started his firm twenty years ago. He lived at New Rochelle and was a member of the New Rochelle Rowing and the Wykagyl Golf Clubs. His widow and three daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CARLISLE—LAUGHLIN.—At Zellwood, Fla., Feb. 28, Leila Irwin Laughlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Laughlin of Pittsburgh, Penn., to G. Lister Carlisle, son of George L. Carlisle, of the New York Bar.

HOFHEIMER—FALK.—At the Hotel St. Regis on Wednesday, March 3, Hannah Carolyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliezer Falk, to Henry Hofheimer.

HOPKINS—APGAR.—Mary P. Apgar and Clifford W. Hopkins, by Rev. R. B. Beattie, at East Orange, N. J., March 3, 1915.

STARK—OPPENHEIM.—Mrs. Lucy Seckel Oppenheim to Dr. Meyer M. Stark, on March 3, 1915.

VAN LEUVIN—LITHAUER.—March 1, Phyllis I. Lithauer to John F. Van Leuvin.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, March 3, 1915, Cornelia L., widow of Augustus R. Adams. Funeral services at 16 St. Nicholas Place, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

BAER.—Hannah, beloved wife of Julius Baer and devoted daughter of Rachel and the late Julius Stern, in her 28th year. Funeral from her late residence, 941 Intervale Av., Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock.

BAYER.—Bernhardina, beloved wife of John Bayer, died at her residence, 1,182 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BENTON.—On Tuesday, March 2, 1915, Stuart H. Benton, M. D., aged 60 years, beloved husband of Anna Mendes. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,270 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BISHOP.—March 2, Archie Bishop, beloved husband of Irene Bishop (nee De Lamur) of Pau, France. Funeral Thursday, 1 P. M., from his late residence, 1,022 6th Av. Interment Woodlawn. French and English papers please copy.

BLAIR.—On Monday,

BASEBALL---BILLIARDS---FOOTBALL---BOXING---GOLF---POLO---POOL

PERRITT ARRIVES AT GIANTS' CAMP

St. Louis Pitcher Seems Pleased to Become Member of McGraw's Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 3.—The roster of Giants foregathered in Marlin underwent further expansion today. It received three additions in the lengthy personages of Larry McLean, "Poll" Perritt, and Dave Robertson.

Perritt and Dick Kinsella, chief of the McGraw scouts who was sent to Shreveport to bring him here, arrived in Marlin this morning hand in hand and in a soaking rainfall, which, however, presumably did not dampen the pleasure of the former pitcher of the Cardinals at formally casting his fortunes with the Giants.

Perritt is not a garrulous person, but as he jumped right into the training of the Giants this afternoon it is inferred that he becomes one with some degree of pleasure. That training consisted of a run out to the railroad track. There was so much water lying around and scurrying around to adjacent scenery that no other form of exercise except dominoes and swimming was possible. Perritt, who is a farmer in Louisiana, and, therefore, "hep" to the kinks of the weather, forecast clear and cold for tomorrow.

With McLean, Perritt and Robertson in camp the number of players under the McGraw roof is forty-four, not including Devlin and Seymour. Palmero has not reported, and McGraw does not know when he intends to. Perritt, whose case is similar to that of Walter Johnson and Ray Caldwell, is another big man for McGraw. He weighs 185 pounds now and is spare at that. He wants to add a few pounds.

Who McGraw is going to swap for Perritt is a leading question here. Huggins is due in town this week to discuss important matters, and there are players on the New York Club who have a direct personal interest in its outcome. It is believed that the infielders and outfielders have the greatest personal interest in the matter.

Huggins could use another outfielder and another infielder. There is small chance that he could get Burns from New York, but none of the other outfielders seems to be on the trading block or guessing in the New York end of the deal. In the infield McGraw has several promising youngsters, but it isn't believed he is ready just yet to part with one of his regulars.

Perhaps, now that Wingo has gone to the Reds, Huggins could use another catcher, but McGraw says he isn't thinking of letting any of his backstops go. He disliked to let Catcher Adams go to Philadelphia, but had to make the Lobert deal, and what catchers he now has he expects to keep for a while. Incidentally, Louis Wendell, the New York catching recruit, isn't a promising candidate for the mask and pad job. One quality in his favor is that he is a persistent tryer and that's one thing McGraw likes.

SUPERBAS WORK IN RAIN.

Schultz and Getz Promising Rivals for Third Base.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 3.—Rain fell here all day, but not sufficient to keep the Superbas off the field at Sea Breeze. The condition of the field remained unchanged, but the players got plenty of exercise. When they were not hitting fungos and taking their batting practice, they were chasing flies in the outfield. The medicine ball, that was so popular with the players last year, was very much in evidence at both sessions.

Jack Coombs tried himself out a little this afternoon. He seemed to pitch just as easily as he did in his Athletic days. His coaching of the batterymen has been a great help so far to Manager Robinson.

It will be a hot fight between Schultz and Getz for the third base position. The former International Leaguer looks as much like a real ball player as any youngster brought South by the Superbas in many seasons.

Ollie O'Mara, while out on the field daily, still seems to favor the leg that he hurt last season. The little shortstop looks slightly heavier than when he reported in the South last Spring.

Pat Ragan reported today. This afternoon he was out in uniform, doing a modified Marathon. Pitchers Donald and Howell will not play with the Superbas. The former is President Ebbets' pets to ask for waivers on him, stating that he felt that he could not do himself justice in the North. Last year he won thirty and lost four games for the Wasps, Howell, whom was highly recommended by Harry McCormick and Kid Elberfeld, has decided to study law instead of to play baseball. Nap Rucker wrote a letter to Trainer Comerford that he would be here about the thirteenth of this month. Umpire Klem is expected on the eighth.

President Ebbets has the holiday fever. On Saturday he will have a flag raising at the park, when he will present a flag to the Daytona Athletic Association.

Clymer to Manage Toronto Club.

TORONTO, Can., March 3.—Word was received here from Buffalo, N. Y., today that President J. J. McCaffery of the Toronto International League Club had signed William J. Clymer as manager of the Toronto team for the coming season. Clymer, whose home is at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., managed the Buffalo Internationals last year. He succeeds Joe Kelley, who is now scout for the New York Americans.

Barrow Denies Aid to His League.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, wired to headquarters here yesterday from Buffalo denying that the major leagues had given $50,000 or any other amount to the International League.

"THE non-refillable bottle is a wonderful thing to keep Carstairs Rye safe. But, by Jove, I'm glad I don't have to drink it out of a non-refillable glass."

Carstairs 1788 Rye 1915

Be sure you get Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." From 1788 to the present day, there has been no change in the quality except to *improve* it.

STEWART DISTILLING CO,
Philadelphia New York Baltimore

YANKEES' MUSCLES SORE.

Second Day's Workout Finds Boys Stiff—Pipp and Pieh Report.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3.—A sore-muscled crowd of athletes moved around the De Soto Hotel here at the close of the Yankees' second day of training. Favored by a brand of weather that could hardly be improved upon for workout purposes, Manager Bill Donovan carried his charges over a faster pace today than he exacted yesterday and tonight the most active member of the Yankees' squad is Trainer Jimmy Duggan. Barring Boone and Fisher, who came here well prepared for the early exertions, the players have begun to feel the effects of two days' work after a Winter of ease.

Two more names were added to the Yankee roster during the day. Walter Pipp, the lanky first baseman secured from the Detroit club, got in early this morning and before the ink had dried on the hotel register Cy Pieh made his appearance. The addition of these two players made a total of nineteen Yankees in the camp. Pieh, train-weary from a trip from New York to North Dakota, to attend the funeral of his mother, and thence to Savannah, was excused from practice today, but the eighteen others went through the paces at the ball park.

The diamond is still soft, but Donovan put his infield to work for a short time before he called off practice for the day. The line-up of the inner works today may be the one which will open the season at Washington in six weeks. Pipp was on first, Boone at second, Maisel at third, and Peckinpaugh in the short stop position. The temptation to "scoot 'em" was too strong and some of the boys threw the ball around rather recklessly. As a result the infielders, excepting Boone, are nursing sore muscles tonight. Pipp's work at first base led Donovan to remark after the workout that the elongated southpaw looked pretty good. He has a tremendous reach and is a clever performer in scooping up low throws. He had plenty of these at him, heaves to capture today, as the other fielders have to qualify as range finders.

All the outfielders are now in camp and they got plenty of chances to judge the long drives during the workout. High and Hartzell patrolled the left garden, Cree and Daley worked in center, and Cook in right. Donovan will have to pick an outfielder from one of the other positions when he chooses his second team for the practice games. Bill Tamm, the Harlem boy, handled himself cleverly at the third base and Jimmy Ring of Brooklyn limbered up well under the watchful eye of Duke Farrell. The veteran had to caution the youngster several times to stay in front of the ball, as Farrell have had several conferences during the workouts and it is evident that "Wild Bill" depends much on the judgment of the old-timer. The report that Frank Baker may be added to the Yankees is causing much interest here, but Donovan declines to talk about the matter except to say that he would be as welcome as a long lost brother. Capt. Huston is still among the absent and Secretary Harry Sparrow is now on his way to New York.

Buffalo Club Changes Hands.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The franchise of the Buffalo International League club passed into the hands of its new owners today with the approval of President Edward G. Barrow. The $86,000 stock is now owned by more than thirty individuals, all residents of this city. The new officers elected today were: President, Gerard J. Simon; Vice President, Dr. Proctor Carr; Secretary Treasurer, Thomas P. Martin. Patrick J. Donovan, manager of many National League teams, has been selected as manager by President Simon.

Fordham Battery Out.

Fordham's baseball squad was considerably strengthened yesterday when "Jack" Conway, catcher on last year's team, showed up at the Second Battery Armory for his first practice this season. Conway was stricken with pneumonia early this Winter, and was thought he would be backstop available to the Maroon nine, his continued absence meant a considerable loss. Yesterday's drill also saw Bill Walsh, the hurling twirler of several seasons, finally get down to actual work. Walsh tore his throwing hand open in a basket ball game last month.

Wagner Signs for $10,000 This Year

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Honus Wagner, the veteran shortstop, signed his 1915 contract with the Pittsburgh National League baseball club here today. The contract, which calls for $10,000 per year, was the sixteenth he has made with the local club. Twenty-five Pirates will leave here Saturday night for Paducah, Ky., where the Spring training will begin.

Whitted Signs with Phillies.

DURHAM, N. C., March 3.—George Whitted, utility man of the Boston Braves, announced here today that he had signed a contract with the Philadelphia Nationals. He had been traded, with Dugey, utility infielder, to the Phillies for Sherwood Magee, he said. Whitted leaves tomorrow for St. Petersburg, Fla., the Phillies' training camp.

Sherwood Magee Injures Arm.

MACON, Ga., March 3.—Sherwood Magee of the Boston Nationals fell while at practice here today, suffering injuries that probably will keep him out of the game for several weeks. A tendon in his right arm was torn loose.

Injunction Suit Up Monday.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The suit of the Kansas City Club Directors asking for an injunction against the Federal League transferring the Kansas City franchise to Newark, will be heard Monday. It was to have been argued Friday, but the attorneys for the plantiff asked for a continuance.

St. Nick's vs. I.-A. A. C. at Rink.

St. Nicks will play the Irish-American A. C. hockey team at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night in their last game of the season before playing the Boston A. A. here on March 11 in the game that will probably decide Amateur Hockey League honors. The St. Nicks are looked on as the probable winners, but close followers of the game believe the Irish-Americans have a good chance.

Cleveland Beats Boston at Hockey.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Cleveland Athletic Club defeated the Boston Athletic Association at hockey tonight, 4 goals to 3. The local players led at the end of the first period, 3 to 2, but Cleveland scored two goals within as many minutes at the opening of the second period. Cleveland accepted penalty for fouls in preventing further scoring.

Durkin Wins Harvard Tourney.

Edmund L. Durkin yesterday won the Class B squash tournament which has been in progress for the past two months at the Harvard Club. A new man at the game, one of Instructor Stephen J. Feron's pupils, Durkin, furnished a big surprise by his defeat of C. C. Lee in a hard match. He lost the first game by a score of 10 to 15, but came back strong in the next two, taking the second by 15 to 13 and the last by 15 to 11.

Third Round of Aiken Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 3.—In the third day's play in the mixed foursome handicap tournament for prizes offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin the results were as follows:

Mrs. C. O. Iselin and Harry La Montagne (16) beat Miss Mary S. Ames and Richard Howe, (15,) 4 and 2; Miss Alexander and L. Houghton (11) beat Mrs. and Mr. G. A. Cochran, (12,) 3 and 2; Mrs. Tappin and Ernest A. Thomson (18) won from Mrs. P. W. Livermore and James B. Taller (11) by default; Miss Claudia Phelps and G. Mallery (18) beat Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and J. Fritz Byers, (6,) 3 and 2; Mr. and Mrs. John Magee (23) beat Mrs. Devereux Emmet and D. Emmet, Jr., (16,) 6 and 5; Mrs. Oliver Perin and Mr. Perin (9) beat Miss Eleanor Phelps and J. D. Kuser, (15,) 1 up; Mrs. George Smith and C. W. Dolan (12) beat Mrs. C. W. Boland and Maxwell Norman, (18,) 4 and 2; Mrs. Lindsley and C. W. Yulee (18) beat Miss Mimi Scott and Alexander W. Biddle, (14,) 6 and 4.

High School Golf Schedule.

At a meeting of the Interscholastic Golf League yesterday the schedule for the coming season was announced. Four of the high schools of the city, Clinton, Townsend Harris, Commerce, and Stuyvesant, were represented and the schedule includes only those schools, though more may enter the league later and changes will be made to accommodate them. The schedule:

May 1—Clinton and Commerce, Townsend Harris and Stuyvesant.
May 8—Clinton and Townsend Harris, Commerce and Stuyvesant.
May 15—Clinton and Stuyvesant, Commerce and Townsend Harris.

DESERTIONS STIR UP FEDERALS' WRATH

Threaten to Spend $100,000 War Fund to Fight Organized Baseball.

CHICAGO, March 3.—News that Pitcher W. D. Perritt had signed a contract with the New York Nationals, following the example of Walter Johnson, Jimmy Austin, Ivy Wingo, and others, who decided their contracts with Federal League clubs were not binding, brought expressions of wrath from officials of the independent circuit today, and presaged, it was stated, a general renewal of the baseball war.

"The Federal League has a war fund of $100,000," said Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federal League Club. "It was to be used only for emergencies, but the emergency seems to be upon us."

It was stated here today that "Boston Bill" James declared he signed a three-year contract with the Boston Nationals only after he had received what he said turned out to be deceptive information regarding the financial strength of the Federals.

James's contract with Boston was said to call for $4,500 a year for three years. He signed it after he had declined an offer of $6,000 a year from the Federals, it was stated.

It was said that the big pitcher has made repeated efforts lately to get a contract from the local Federals. It was said that three messages came from him today, but that President Weeghman refused to negotiate until after the Sherman law case has been decided.

Threats of further legal complications were seen in a statement tonight by James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League: "I am greatly surprised that organized baseball should have induced our players to break their contracts while our suit is pending in the United States Court," he said. "The players referred to, who have been induced to break their contract since the hearing are Austin and Perritt, Caldwell and Wingo.

"We have not taken a player since the hearing or before who was under a contract with them. I am going to Indianapolis tomorrow to consult our attorneys and see what, if any, steps can be taken. If the Federal Court decision is in our favor we shall of course bring up these offenses in a supplementary complaint, but it is doubtful if anything can be done in advance of the decision."

MACON, Ga., March 3.—George Stallings, Manager of the Boston Nationals, gave out this statement tonight relating to the signing of Pitcher William James:

"James's contract was made at his own solicitation and has two years to run with the Boston Club. It was made in the presence of witnesses at James's own request. He dictated the terms of the contract and insisted upon the ten-day clause being eliminated and stated to witnesses that if he received the figures of his contract he would be satisfied for the rest of his life. The Federal League was not mentioned during the execution of the contract."

SOCCER MEN WILL SUFFER.

Most of Them Will Be Out of Jobs After April 30.

LONDON, March 3.—Almost every professional soccer football player in the British Islands will find himself without a position after April 30, as a result of the poor financial season the football clubs have experienced during the Winter. Only a few of the players have signed until April 30, next year.

The signing of season, which begins on May 1 in each year, will be held over until late in August so as to prevent any inducements being held out which might defeat the retrenchment plans being laid by the English football organizations. Also all English clubs must neither offer nor pay Summer wages nor anything in the way of a retaining fee or an attraction to players to refrain from joining their colors.

A special meeting of the organized clubs has been called for March 29 when efforts will be made to formulate plans to help the clubs which suffered heavily during the past season owing to the greatly reduced attendances, and also to make important changes in the soccer rules.

Another important question which will be settled at this meeting is the salaries to be paid players in the future, and it is thought in official circles that under the altered conditions a sum much less than $20 a week will be a reasonable salary for all soccer players.

GOLF WITH THRILLS.

And Also Smiles and Surprises on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3.—Today's first round of match play in the first division of the annual Spring golf tournament was one of thrills, smiles, and surprises, the wins ranging all the way from 1-up battles to a 6-and-4 Waterloo.

Dr. G. T. Gregg of Oakmont sprang the surprise with a 5-and-3 victory over young Jesse Guilford of Manchester, N. H., who is not only badly out of form but who has not as yet mastered the sand putting green.

J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Club and Walter J. Travis of Garden City furnished the thrills with medal cards of 74 each, and also the smiles with 5-and-4 and 1-and-4 victories over W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills and G. J. Murphy of Wollaston.

Other first division survivors include J. M. Thompson of Springhaven, who plays C. M. Ransom of Buffalo tomorrow; W. W. Powers of Rochester, who meets Travis, and Irving S. Robeson of Rochester, who plays Robert Hunter of Wee Burn. Parrish plays Dr. Gregg.

Metropolitan survivors to advance were James Bertram of St. Andrews and P. S. McLaughlin of Scarsdale in the second division.

Trinity Closes Basket Ball Season.

Trinity School closed the basket ball season yesterday with a 36-to-24 victory over Columbia Grammar School on the latter's court. The score at the end of the first half was tied at 11 to 11. The Trinity forwards, led by Capt. Lawson, made a spurt in the second half and outplayed their opponents. Lawson, Zabriskie, and Dimmock did the best work for Trinity, while Harris and Mattman appeared to advantage for Columbia. Trinity won eight out of nine games during the season.

Amherst Loses by One Point.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 3.—Wesleyan defeated Amherst 28 to 27 in a hard-fought basket ball game here tonight. Amherst quickly made up an early Wesleyan lead and the half ended 12 to 12. Early in the second period, however, Wesleyan gained a slight lead, which they managed to maintain. Capt. Ashley at guard and Maynard at forward starred for Amherst, while Harmon's shooting featured Wesleyan's game.

Berkeley Downs Loyola.

Clever team work and accurate shooting gave the Berkeley School quintet an easy victory over the Loyola basket ball team in the Berkeley Gymnasium yesterday by the score of 23 to 15. Berkeley scored a big lead in the first half of the game, but in the second Loyola took a brace and closed the gap. Berkeley's early lead, however, carried the team to victory.

Cathedral College Midgets Win.

Cathedral College Midgets defeated the St. John's Prep of Brooklyn on the latter's basket ball court by the score of 36 to 34. The accurate shooting of Farrell from all angles of the court featured the game.

La Salle Defeats Staten Island.

La Salle Academy defeated the Staten Island Academy basket ball team on the latter's court yesterday by a score of 33 to 22. La Salle maintained the lead throughout.

FIGHT LIKELY IN HAVANA.

Promoter Curley Cannot Induce Johnson to Go to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—By cable Jack Curley asked today what inducement would Jess Willard consider to go to Havana to box Johnson. The cablegram was addressed to Tom Jones, manager for Willard, who went into executive session with himself for the remainder of the day, although he announced tonight that there was a possibility that the fight could be arranged there. This telegram was the solar plexis for the Juarez fight, local fans declare.

Curley in a personal letter to friends here has declared that the sporting men in Havana had filled the black man full of lies about his treatment if he went to Mexico, how negroes were especially hated there and how unsafe it would be for him to undertake the trip. This and the details of numerous executions of negroes in Mexico seemed to have had its effect upon the mind of the negro, Curley says, and he had almost decided to declare the fight off when Curley reached there.

Tex Rickard, the promoter and referee of the Johnson-Jeffries fight in Reno, has broken into the "possibility" field, offering to stage the fight in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The fight game has been going strong down there, he declares, and is willing to put up a guarantee equal to that offered by Curley for the battle. But Curley's friends say he will never consent to giving up the fight and will stage it either here or in Havana. In the meantime Willard-Jones et al. are raking in the jitneys and quarters at the training camp from hundreds of cattlemen who are going to the camp to see the white hope.

Peters Outpoints Martin.

Dick Peters of the west side and Johnny Martin of the east side saved the all-star boxing card at the Sharkey A. C. last night from being a failure from the standpoint of boxing. These two boys put up a first-class exhibition in their ten-round bout, which was the final contest on the card, and Peters had the best of the east sider, although Martin made a strong finish.

In the star bout Peters did a lot of fast boxing and several times jolted Martin with his right hand. Martin, although outclassed, showed flashes of speed and had the better of the fourth and tenth rounds. The scheduled ten-round go between Bill Ketchel, 195, and Dave Barry, 180, ended in the first round when Barry went down for the count. Marty Smith was knocked out by Young Fulton in the first round of their go. Fay White took the count when Anthony McGowan drove home a terrific stomach blow in the initial round of a scheduled six-round bout. Eddie Goldie defeated Ralph Rose in six rounds.

Heavyweights Box Tonight.

Jim Coffey says that he never was in better condition than he is for his ten-round battle tonight with Arthur Pelky at the Fairmont A. C. The latter boxed with Sam Langford here a week ago and Bob Armstrong yesterday afternoon at the New Polo A. C. and proved a revelation to all those who watched him work. Pelky will enter the ring weighing about 190 pounds. Coffey will weigh about 200.

Wrestler Haggis Throwns Nelson.

Alexander Haggis defeated Carl Nelson last night in straight falls in a wrestling match at the Greek-American Athletic Club and advertised as "for the welterweight championship of America." Haggis secured his first fall in 29:35 with a combination crotch and arm hold and again threw Nelson, after four minutes and twenty-eight seconds of tussling with a half-nelson and leg hold.

Callahan Outpointed by Duffy.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Jimmy Duffy of Lockport had the better of Frank Callahan of Akron in a ten-round no-decision bout here tonight. Duffy scored knockdowns in the fourth and tenth rounds. Callahan was groggy at the end of the last round.

Columbia Team for Intercollegiates.

Coach Bernie Wefers has made his final selections for the team that will represent Columbia in the indoor intercollegiate track events, to be held Saturday night at Madison Square Garden. Twenty-one men compose the team, as follows: High jump—E. Loescher, H. Schulte, H. Cowperthwaite, H. Ritter, and S. Graham. Shot put—R. Beatty, C. Armstrong, D. Steinlein, and E. Littauer. Relay, (150 yards each man)—T. Black, E. Gaither, C. Zychlinski, E. Appleby, and F. Nekarda. Relay, (each man 300 yards)—F. Harvill, H. Munroe, W. Vollmer, and A. Huelsenbach. The men for the medley relay have not yet been picked.

Columbia's team is considered a strong one, though Coach Wefers would not comment upon its chances. Three of the Blue and White entries are title holders. Captain Brady was champion of the A. A. U. in the national junior 220-yard hurdle in 1912, C. L. Olmstead in the metropolitan hammer throw, and L. Beaty the intercollegiate championship shot putter in 1913 and 1914. The regular quarter-mile relay is entered for the 300-yard relay, and should make a good showing.

Benefit for the Unemployed.

For the first time since its new ruling went into effect, the Amateur Athletic Union has issued a sanction permitting its registered athletes to exhibit with the leading professional boxers in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at the benefit for the unemployed tonight. The Marshall Stillman Association is behind this event, and, mingled with boxing bouts by champions in almost every class, there will be dancing, gymnastics by classes of boys and girls, singing, calisthenics by young women's classes, clubswinging, jiu jitsu, wrestling, two boxing bouts by women and general dancing to the music by the Catholic Protectory Band of 100 boys.

Big Bowling Tournament Here.

The ninth annual championship tournament of the National Bowling Association will be held at the Grand Central Palace beginning March 20. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the New York Bowling Association, and it is expected that about 200 five-men teams, made up of the best bowlers in the East, will be seen in competition. Gold medals, in addition to other prizes, will be presented to the members of the winning teams. Eight new alleys will be laid in the Palace for the tournament, and it will take about three weeks to complete the bowling in the different events.

Steam Yachts Change Hands.

The steam yacht Vergana, formerly owned by Frederick S. Flower, New York City, has been sold to Wilbert Melville of Los Angeles, Cal., through the Jennings Yacht Brokerage Company. Vergana is a steel yacht, 145 feet long. She will fit out very shortly for her trip to the west coast. The same firm has also sold the steam yacht Ituna for William B. Dinmore, New York City, to R. Fred Vogel of Los Angeles, Cal. She is a steel yacht, English built, 150 feet long. The steam yacht Theresa has also been sold for the estate of Gustavus Sidenberg to J. Daniel Gully of New York, who will use the yacht in these waters.

For Fire Department Championship.

The boxing championship of the New York Fire Department will be decided in a bout between two heavyweight fire fighters who have long been contenders for that title, which will be one of the features of the benefit for the poor and destitute families of New York, to be held under the auspices of The New York American and Evening Journal at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on March 9.

Police Runners to Race.

Athletic representatives of the City of New York and Philadelphia Police Departments will compete in a special one-mile relay race for The Evening Telegraph Trophy at the annual track and field carnival of the Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, March 13.

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LORD AND HEDDON BILLIARD VICTORS

Young Chicago Player Defeats E. W. Gardner Easily in Class A Tourney.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Aver.
J. Mayer	1	0	78	19 1-21
J. F. Poggenburg	1	0	42	6 16-64
E. L. Milburn	1	0	56	7 36-52
C. Heddon	1	1	56	8 40-45
R. M. Lord	1	1	47	11 18-21
E. W. Gardner	0	1	37	5 35-51
C. Huston	0	2	31	7 27-44

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—R. M. Lord, the young Chicago player, defeated Edward W. Gardner, the title holder, 400 to 290, in tonight's game of the Class A 18.2 balk-line amateur billiard championship tournament. Lord's high run was 34 and his average 7 43-51. Gardner made a high run of 37 and averaged 5 35-51.

In the afternoon match Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., won from Corwin Huston, Detroit, 400 to 335.

Both players were making numerous brilliant and spectacular shots and missing apparently easy chances. Gardner particularly was in poor stroke. His best effort, a run of 37, was made in the fourth inning. The game was nip and tuck, with very little scoring, until the thirty-first inning, when the score stood 208 to 207. Lord then ran 31 points, and added 123 more in five tries. He then took fifteen innings to gather the 38 points necessary to end the game, but the title holder was also unable to materially increase his string. The scores:

Gardner—1 14 0 37 0 12 2 9 0 0 0 1 1 9 6 8 7 19 22 1 2 10 0 2 2 1 1 7 3 1 29 0 1 0 4 1 1 2 10 5 5 10 14 7 1 5 0 0 7 1 9. Total—290. High run, 37. Average—5 35-51.

Lord—0 2 6 25 18 0 4 20 0 0 5 1 1 19 0 8 22 10 3 14 3 7 1 16 4 4 10 1 2 2 31 13 29 34 21 1 1 17 3 0 0 8 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 1. Total—400. High run, 34. Average—7 43-51.

The Dowagiac player made a sensational finish, taking the lead for the first time since the sixth inning in the forty-third, with a run of 56, and completing his string with runs of 20 and 10, unfinished, in the next two innings. Both players appeared to have difficulty in getting the balls together for an extended run during the early stages of the game, but Huston slowly forged ahead until at the close of the thirty-fourth inning, he had a lead of more than a hundred points, although Heddon had made one run of 84 in the twenty-fifth. Summary:

Heddon—4 4 0 0 13 0 7 2 1 0 0 9 6 6 4 0 8 1 0 0 18 2 5 0 4 2 1 0 0 1 1 9 0 8 22 6 2 9 0 53 20 4 6 8 5 20 38. Total—400. High run—56. Average—3 40-45.

Huston—1 0 5 13 1 6 20 7 7 0 18 9 0 0 11 22 8 7 19 0 18 1 0 0 0 4 2 12 9 10 4 8 3 0 4 12 4 7 17 7 0 5 9. Total—335. High run—26. Average—7 27-44.

Hyman—10 11 2 7 13 9 8 13 5 11 10 9 8 12. Total, 125. Scratches, 3.
Hawkins—4 2 7 15 6 1 9 8 4 5 6 2. Total, 65. Scratches, 3.

EASY FOR DURLAND TEAM.

West Point Polo Beaten by Score of 16 1-2 to 4.

In the polo match which was the feature of the regular Wednesday evening musical ride at Durland's Academy, the home team easily defeated a trio of officers from West Point. The soldiers were outplayed at all points of the game. The score was Durland's 16½, West Point 4.

It could easily be seen the officers were not used to the cramped space in which they had to play and could not use their regular polo strokes. The Durland team played wonderfully well and always came out with the ball when there was a scrimmage, while their opponents never appeared to know where to look for it.

Goals came so thick and fast in the first period that it was almost impossible to keep track of them. The majority of the goals were scored by George C. Sherman and Archie Kinney, while Harry Guggenheimer was invaluable as back and always kept his forwards well fed. The only Army goal made in the opening half was made by Captain Alexander, who drove home a long shot, which brought forth loud applause.

West Point did much better in the second half and Lieutenant Daniel Allen and Captain Lindsay placed four goals to their credit. Durlands' was penalized half a goal for crossing.

The teams were: Durlands—G. C. Sherman, Archie Kinney, Harry Guggenheimer back. West Point—Captain J. A. Lindsay, Captain R. L. Lindsay and Lieutenant D. Pullen line.

In a class for heavy weight hunters for the Supreme Cup the trophy went to H. B. Hess's Gray Boy, a handsome gelding with plenty of style of the park type.

A jumping class over a stone wall and a fence four feet high brought out sixteen fine jumpers. The only two to make perfect scores were Mr. Roland's b. g. Cricket and George Chipchase's Timber Wolf, the latter finally winning the prize in the jump-off. Timber Wolf was ridden by a Russian cavalry officer from one of the Cossack regiments in this country buying supplies for his Government. He is a finished rider, but not of the American style. His victory was a popular one.

Wrestling Championship Entries.

The entry list for the Amateur Athletic Union wrestling championships to be held at the Panama-Pacific Fair in San Francisco April 16 and 17, will close on April 6.

RAYNOLDS WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Gray in Pocket Billiard Match by 125 to 68.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	4	0	E. F. Gray	1	4
A. B. Hyman	4	0	H. B. Hawkins	1	4
E. F. Raynolds	4	0	I. S. Lewine	1	5
J. G. Donnelly	1	3			

TODAY'S GAMES.
Afternoon—Donnelly and Gray.
Evening—Hyman and Shoemaker.

In defeating E. F. Gray last night in the amateur pocket billiard championship at the Amateur Billiard Club E. F. Raynolds gave one of the most interesting exhibitions that has marked the present event. He scored the victory by a total of 125 to 68. It was the wonderful consistency of Raynolds's play which impressed the spectators. There were no particularly high runs, but at all times it was evident that he was a master of the game. His position play was perfect and he appeared to be equally proficient whether a long difficult shot was the objective or a delicate weaving in and out through the maze of ivories. The reason he did not gain a higher run than fifteen was due largely to hard luck.

The first seven innings it seemed as if Gray might have a chance of at least forcing the match to a close score, the count then being 49 to 47 in favor of Raynolds. Although noted for being a strong player, Gray during the present tournament has been in markedly off form, except for the early innings last night. Then he was playing an excellent game and appeared to have full confidence in his ability. After the seventh frame came the break, however, and he was never thereafter a contender. He fell down primarily on side-pocket shots, missing them by the smallest margin; but it was enough to throw the match to Raynolds. With the ivories widely scattered, Gray failed on what should have been long runs through this defeat. The scores:

Raynolds—2 13 10 7 1 10 7 12 7 14 10 11 9 13 2. Total, 125. Scratches, 3. High run, 15.

Gray—12 1 4 7 13 4 7 2 7 0 4 3 5 1 0. Total, 68. Scratches, 2. High run, 10.

A. B. Hyman, former national champion, defeated H. B. Hawkins after a long, drawn-out match in the afternoon by the score 125 to 65. There were few shots that brought even the closest attention, and many that were stupid misses. Neither contestant was confident, and each played with fear of what he might leave, an ever oppressing factor. The result was that there were repeated safeties, even when there was a chance, it seemed, to score. Perhaps it was commendable strategy, but it became painfully monotonous.

As far as the score was concerned Hawkins was never a contender. In only two frames did he manage to defeat Hyman, and the best gather of counts in any frame was twelve in the third. The scores:

Hyman—10 11 2 7 13 9 8 13 5 11 10 9 8 12. Total, 125. Scratches, 3.
Hawkins—4 2 7 15 6 1 9 8 4 5 6 2. Total, 65. Scratches, 3.

Cue Winners at Doyle's.

Some interesting performances with the cue were witnessed yesterday at Doyle's Academy, where two games were played in the amateur pocket billiard tournament and one in the golf pool tourney. In this latter contest the players were J. J. Van Raalte and J. Levins, and after some brilliant work the former was retired the winner, taking 61 strokes to complete the eighteen-hole course, while Levins required 67. The first game in the amateur pocket billiard tournament resulted in a victory for George Lavell over Richard Hand by the score of 75 to 73, and in the second contest M. Bache defeated C. Scott by the score of 75 to 61.

O'Connor Wins Foils Title.

F. B. O'Connor of the New York Athletic Club won the junior foils championship at the New York Turn Verein last night after a spirited competition with a number of contestants. In the meet were entries from West Point, Yale, Columbia, New York Athletic Club, Fencers' Club, and several other organizations.

The tournament resulted in a tie between O'Connor and Schoonmaker of the Fencers' Club, Bach Won Douglas and Lieut. Gross in the final round. But the New York Athletic Club fencer had the low total of fourteen touches against him, while Schoonmaker had eighteen. The only policeman to defeat O'Connor in the tournament was Albert Strauss of the New York Turn Verein. O'Connor alone triumphed over Schoonmaker in the final round. The complete scores:

Lieut. G. Hoisington, West Point; E. S. Nickerson, Yale; Louis Mouquin, Columbia; F. B. O'Connor, N. Truslow, F. J. Byrne, and C. R. McPherson, New York Athletic Club; H. A. Hirsh, L. M. Schoonmaker, and Dr. D. W. Cairns of the Fencers' Club of New York; C. D. Cathcart, S. Bosco, S. Montgomery, Alfred Strauss, and Albert Berzenberg of the New York Turn Verein; P. Rosier and L. Bresson of the French Y. M. C. A.; H. H. Davis of the West Side Y. M. C. A., and J. Traver, Montclair A. C.

600 Entries for Barnard Meet.

Barnard School athletic meet, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon, will bring together in competition athletes from every high school in Greater New York, from many of the high schools in New Jersey, and from several of the prominent preparatory schools in the East. Saturday's games will be the twenty-fifth held by the school, and known as the Silver Anniversary meet. It promises to be the biggest scholastic meet here in years. Six hundred entries have been received from the following schools: Julia Richman High School, Ethical Culture, Trinity, Friends' Seminary, Horace Mann, Columbia Grammar, Hamilton, Fordham Prep, St. John's Prep, Peddie, Hackettstown Prep, St. Paul's School; Manual Training, Morris, Stuyvesant, Curtis, Eastern District, Bushwick, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Flushing, Boy's Commercial, and De Witt Clinton High Schools, all of New York; Bloomfield, East Orange, Montclair, Englewood, Rutherford, Barringer, Central, and Dickinson High Schools of New Jersey; Hill School of Pottstown, Penn.; Tome School for Port Deposit, Md.; Huntington School of Boston, Erasmus Hall, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon High Schools.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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WILL COLUMBIA MEN SUPPORT FOOTBALL?

They Must Decide at Mass Meeting on Wednesday Before Game Is Restored.

Columbia University undergraduates must demonstrate once more to the college Faculty that they want football before the gridiron sport can be reinstated at the Morningside Heights institution. A mass meeting of the entire student body has been called for next Wednesday night by the Student Board, to take place in the University Commons. The question to come up is, "Will the undergraduate body support football as it would be played as specified by the University Committee on Student Organizations?" The University Council, with whom the final verdict rests, has called upon the college Faculty, as the most interested body, for its sanction or disapproval of football, and the College Committee of the college Faculty has requested the Student Board to call this gathering of the undergraduates.

The general feeling on the campus is that football must come under the conditions named by the committee, no matter how hard they seem, or not at all; but before making its decision the Faculty wishes to give the students a chance for open discussion. The report of the College Committee of the Faculty cannot be overestimated in importance, as it will have a most vital bearing on the restoration of the game. Although the vote of the Faculty is only advisory to the University Council, that body will in all probability be guided by the Faculty. The committee consists of seven men, Professors Erskine, Hayes, Hawkes, Hervey, Jacoby, and Mc-Gregor, and Dr. McCastline, the university physician.

It is learned that at least four of the committee are in favor of football, Professors Hayes, Jacoby, and McGregor, and Dr. McCastline, but none of these has committed himself. The others are regarded as more doubtful, including Professor Erskine, Chairman of the committee.

One of the most important features of the plan to restore the game is that its participation be limited strictly to students in the college, by shutting out the graduate schools, such as Law and Medicine. It is for that reason that the Faculty of the college is being consulted particular

STEEL MARKET IMPROVES.

More Active Buying of Structural Material and Machinery.

The steel market this week reports improved buying in structural lines and of machinery, while railroad purchases of equipment continue light. The Iron Age says:

The February record of larger specifications by buyers and of broadening operations of mills has created a good feeling in the steel trade, but with it a question is raised as to the maintenance in March of the recent rate of new bookings.

The month starts with steel ingot production at 60 to 65 per cent. of capacity, the latter being the Steel Corporation's rate. Due to the heavier shipments last month—and shipments are the real barometer—the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders at the end of February, while more than at the end of January, showed a smaller increase for the second month than for the first.

While disappointing as to cars and locomotives, there is no great complaint of railroad buying of rails, which for the first two months of the year has exceeded 500,000 tons.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Encouragement is offered in the iron and steel trade by the broadening market for structural steel due to more active building operations and also by some signs of increased railroad buying. The latter has consisted more conspicuously of purchases of machine tools, machinery, which has been done by such roads on the Atlantic Coast Line, Santa Fe, Reading, Lake Shore, Central of Vermont, and other roads. Other branches of the machinery market, especially machine tools, have continued briskly active. Large orders for ammunition and other supplies for countries at war still are being placed, and call for extensive machinery requirements. The Crucible Steel Company of America is reported to have taken a very large order for shells for England, and many other companies continue to figure on new or additional contracts of this sort. In the structural steel market, New York City and other districts are conspicuously more active and leading fabricators now are receiving the largest total inquiry since last Fall.

HOLDS B. & O. FUND ILLEGAL

Road Will Take $1,000,000 Insurance Case to Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The $1,000,000 insurance fund of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, obtained by contributions from the salaries of its employes, was held to be illegal in the State of Ohio here today in a decision handed down in the Common Pleas Court.

The court upheld the contention of the attorneys for Joseph Bailey, a switchman, who sued for the amount he had contributed to the fund, claiming that the contributions were compulsory.

Attorneys claim that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and if the Common Pleas Court's ruling is upheld, the entire fund will have to be distributed among those who contributed to it.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE TERMINAL CHARGES

I. C. C. Hearing on Lighterage and Storage Tariff Proposed by Eastern Railroads.

CITY TAKES PART IN IT

Its Counsel Present to Protect the Commerce of the Port Against Unjust Regulations.

C. V. Burnside, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, began at the Custom House yesterday a hearing in regard to the storage and lighterage charges proposed by the trunk line railroads. In its first decision on the application for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, which it denied, the commission suggested that the Eastern railroads develop other sources of revenue, especially by abolishing free services to shippers, such as switching cars to private terminals and the free lighterage of freight in New York Harbor from the New Jersey side to piers or bulkheads on Manhattan Island. The railroads accordingly filed schedules of charges for such service, to take effect Jan. 1, 1915, which was suspended by the commission till May 1, pending investigation of their reasonableness.

One of the most important of the changes proposed was a charge of 12 cents a ton for the delivery of freight at other than the companies' stations or bulkheads on the New York side of the river, that is at other piers more convenient to the shippers' or consignees' places of business, including public piers maintained by the city. The railroads also proposed a reduction from ten to five days of free storage at the rail terminals of carload lots for transshipment to coastwise vessels, and from three days to two of storage in the city of goods for local consumption. Rates of charges for storage beyond these periods were fixed.

City's Attitude Explained.

The fight against the new tariffs has been led by the Merchants' Association, whose counsel, J. C. Lincoln, did most of the cross-examining of witnesses yesterday. The City of New York was represented for the first time at a hearing of this kind, appearances being entered by Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, his assistant, Josiah A. Stover, and Kerner Easton, advisory interstate commerce counsel, and Secretary to the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Easton has thus defined the position of the city:

"The position of the city upon the subject of the increases in the proposed tariffs and curtailments and modifications of the storage regulations is in a sense that of a protesting shipper or consumer. The city, in appearing at these hearings and in any protest to specific regulations and charges which it may enter, will do so solely in the protection and conservation of the present tonnage of its commerce. In this connection the city has an interest in no sense antagonistic to the interests of the trunk line railroads, and its appearance at the hearings upon the proposed tariffs, in support of which the railroads are bound to take an affirmative attitude, should not imply opposition to the genera tariffs, except in those instances in which it is found advisable in the protection of the city's commerce."

Among the crowd of lawyers were representatives of railroads, manufacturers, forwarding agents, steamship companies, and other commercial interests, including R. D. Ryder of Swift & Co., Chicago, and F. R. MacDuffey, traffic manager for Milliken Brothers, steel manufacturers.

Railroad Tariff Defended.

The first witness was Arthur Hale, general agent of the American Railway Association, who read a statement prepared by C. C. McKane, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, detailing the existing practice at New York Harbor in respect to storage and lighterage. Mr. Hale said the proposed reduced time for free storage was liberal and would result in the prompter release of cars for other use, thus expediting the general movement of freight. Mr. Lincoln sought to show that conditions here were different from those in other cities and required a longer time allowance.

George Lynn, assistant manager of the Marine Department of the New York Central, was on the stand in the afternoon, and was questioned about existing practices and about the cost of unloading freight at piers other than those known as "platforms" of the railroad companies. He estimated the cost at 12 cents a ton, but on cross-examination admitted that the cost was about the same at the company stations, where no charge is proposed, as delivery at these points is considered equivalent to extending the rails from Jersey City to the actual destination of the shipment. He added, however, that in lighterage to other piers there was increased cost of water transportation and wharfage to be paid.

He pointed out also that such delivery necessitated handling of the freight three times, while only one handling was required when delivery was made at the companies' stations. In the first case the goods are taken from the car and set out on the pier in Jersey City, then loaded on the lighter, and finally unloaded on the pier in this city. In the other case the cars are put on floats, which are drawn by tugs to the stations in this city, where they are unloosed and are ready for the consignee's drays.

The hearing will go on today and will probably continue into next week.

WOOL PRICES FIRM.

No Complaint Heard, Although Market Is Not Very Active.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"There is a noticeable recession from the feverish activity which has characterized the wool market in recent weeks, and the total turnover since our last report is 1,750,000 pounds. The volume of business accomplished is relatively large when the total quantity of available stocks in the market is taken into consideration. Prices remain firm.

"The woolen goods market is in a comparatively satisfactory condition, a considerable volume of business having been placed. During the last week there have been several representatives of the book houses in the market, their operations taking place much earlier than usual, due to the fear of price advances before they have an opportunity to purchase their requirements.

"There is considerable uncertainty in the cotton goods market, and price cutting is said to be prevalent among manufacturers of certain lines of goods. The demand seems to be largely for wide goods rather than for narrow fabrics. The possibility that further shipments of cotton to European countries will be restricted has made operators more conservative.

"The worsted and woolen yarn market is not especially active. Manufacturers have placed contracts to cover their immediate requirements and are inclined to await future developments before operating extensively.

"The cotton yarn situation still improves gradually, and it is hoped that a more radical improvement will be noticed in the near future. Quantity orders are now found in the market, but there is a satisfactory volume of business resulting from numerous small contracts. The demand for knitting yarns shows a daily improvement, coming for the most part from underwear mills."

Firmest Wool Prices in London.

LONDON, March 3.—There were 5,200 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The small selection was sold within an hour at the firmest prices of the series. Americans continued to buy good greasy and scoured merinos, paying 2s 5d for the latter. Home traders were keen buyers.

WANT INCREASED RATES.

Agitation for Higher Tariffs Started by Marquette and Other Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 3.—The receiver of the Pere Marquette Railroad has made an appeal for a higher passenger fare, saying that it is the only way out of an early foreclosure. He has commenced a "campaign of education in order to obtain for the railroad what it needs."

A reorganization of the railroad cannot be effected, according to the receiver, high million dollars is needed to pay the debts of the receivership, and $7,000,000 will be necessary to buy equipment and give an ample working balance. The road has 1,800 miles of track in Michigan and employs 8,000 men.

In a legislative hearing today the statement was made that the Michigan Central, because of the low passenger fare, paid its dividends from its surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—Station agents throughout the State have received letters from the railroads asking them to get signatures to petitions asking for a 2½ cent-fare, and informing them that their standing in their respective communities will be gauged by the number of signatures they obtain. The desired advance in railroad passenger rates in Wisconsin will be discussed at a meeting Monday by various railroad men who are to tour the State working up sentiment for the proposed increase.

LARGE COTTON SHIPMENTS.

1,544,512 Bales Exported During February—All Estimates Exceeded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton exports during February were 1,544,512 bales, a larger amount than shipped any month of this or last season. The season's exports thus far amount to 5,283,789 bales, compared with 8,883,000 during last year's entire season.

February exports surprised even those who made high estimates. Many traders thought it would be under the million mark, since February usually is a dull month, and this year shippers were more or less hampered by developments in European waters. In addition, more than 80,000 bales were cleared March 1, which really were February business.

The height of the movement last season was in November, when 1,470,000 bales were exported. Many traders predict the movement's height this season has not yet been reached, provided the measures which the European Allies are putting into force regarding shipping do not have too unfavorable an effect.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Incorporated today:

Standard Aniline Products, chemicals and dyes, $300,000; Ulmer Steinbarck, Anna Moritz, Grey M. Hessler, 27 William Street.

Kalak Water Co. of New York, Brooklyn, drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical, medical, water preparations, $150,000; Constantine B. and Francis Keeler, Edgar N. Dollin, 35 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

Motom Electric Co., contracting, electrical work, dynamos, motors, engines, $100,000; Christopher A. Shea, Richard D. Wyckoff, Edwin T. Vanderpool, 60 Broadway.

Enosah Publishing Co., newspapers, $100,000; Constantine Rutland, Constantine T. Kontos, A. Chalmers Charles, 144 Madison Avenue.

The Whitney Theatre Co., Brooklyn, to purchase the Whitney Theatre, now part of Whitney Hotel, operate theatre, $100,000; Edgar Gaston, and Alphonse Sterck, 2,632 East 25th Street.

Union Telephone Company, Sidney, telegraph, telephone line, $30,000; Robert W. Siver, William S. Love, Calvin B. Burch, Sidney.

People's 149th Street Market, food commodities, $30,000; John S. Mendel, Emil S. Levi, Samuel E. Jacobs, 30 East 42d Street.

British-American Trading Corporation, agent, principal, merchandise, machinery, provisions, $12,500; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, Howard K. Wood, 36 Nassau Street.

Ravenswood Holding Co., real estate, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; James William, and Frank Bradley, 303 West 75th Street.

Herrera Tobacco Corporation, $10,000; Antonio I. and Manuel Herrera, Wm. Recht, 106 East 23d Street.

Quaker State Dairy Co., Brooklyn, dairy articles, $10,000; John J. Frankel, Joseph D. Mosei, Max Brenner, 1,812 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Beacon Electrical Engineering and Construction Co., Buffalo, $10,000; Geo. E. Hipp, Geo. E. Butler, John E. Hoffman, Buffalo.

Kline-Wood Drug Co., Rochester, $7,500; Floyd M. Kline, Gerald B. and Harry B. Wood, 21 Main Street, Bradford, Penn.

Wilson Operating Co., realty, $5,000; Abram A. Voorhees, Geo. E. L. Morton, Martin D. Becker, 206 Broadway.

General Lighting Fixture Co., light, heat, ventilation, $5,000; David Eisenstat, Mitchel G. Lubow, Isidor F. Heller, 866 Manida St., Bronx.

Transit Equipment Co., railway rolling stock, dynamos, pumps, generators, $5,000; Florence D. Van Tassell, Frank B. Massey, Ernest F. Rochm, 1,392 Boston Road, Bronx.

Bergoff Bros. & Waddell, auxiliary to firms in management of business, managerial, $5,000; Nathan M. Gallin, Leo C. and Pearl L. Bergoff, 938 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

Amico Holding Co., stocks, bonds, realty, $5,000; Wm. H. Clark, 350 Swiryn, Simon H. Cohen, 217 West 135 Street.

Authorizations: O. D. Baker Co., Massachusetts, beds, bedding, $50,000; repr., Warren H. Beckley, 521 West 45th Street, New York; Fred S. James & Co., Chicago, Ill., insurance agency, $100,000; repr., Charles W. Sparks, 128 William Street, Manhattan.

Capital increase: Federal Automobile Supply Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary dissolution: 879 Broadway Corporation, Manhattan.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

40 shares Federal Insurance Company, 191.
2,000 shares Edgar Zinc Company of Missouri, 75.
100 shares United States Steel Corporation common, $100 each, 43½.
20 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 274¾ and 274½.
10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 384¾.
20 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 532½.
2 shares Newport Reading Room, subject to the rules and by-laws of the corporation, $100 each, $500.
$4,000 Archipelago American Steamship Company 9 per cent. income gold bonds, due July, 1930, Nos. 297, 298, 299, 300, $100.
21 shares Chelsea Exchange Bank, $100 each, 125.
$5,000 State of Georgia 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1894, December, 1871, coupons attached, 14.
20 shares Locomobile Company of America common, $100 each, 10.
$40,000 Kansas City Viaduct and Terminal Company first 4½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds, Guaranty Trust Company certificates of deposit, $1,000 each, $14,000.
25 shares Southern Seaboard Lumber Company preferred, $13.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., unsettled, probably rain; moderate n. winds.
S. Car.—Unsettled Thurs.; Fri., rain; moderate winds, mostly n. e.
Ga.—Unsettled Thurs.; rain at night or Fri.; moderate e. winds.
Fla.—Cloudy Thurs.; rain in n. w.; Fri., rain; e. winds, increasing over w.
Ala.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; somewhat colder Fri.; fresh e. winds Thurs.
Miss.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder Fri.; fresh e. winds, becoming n. Fri.
La.—Rain Thurs.; colder in n. and w.; fresh e. to s. winds; Fri. fair.
E. Tex.—Rain Thur., except fair in extreme w.; colder; fresh shifting winds, becoming n. Fri., fair.
W. Tex.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in extreme w. Fri., fair, warmer.
Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Okla.—Rain or snow and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.
Ark.—Rain and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.
Tenn.—Roin Thurs. in w. and Thurs. or Thurs. night in e.; colder in extreme w. Fri., rain and colder.
Ky.—Rain Thurs. and Thurs. night and probably Fri.
Ohio—Cloudy Thurs.; snow in n., snow or rain in s. at night or Fri.; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.
Ind.—Snow or rain in n., rain in s., Thurs. or Thurs. night and probably Fri.
Ill.—Snow or rain in n., rain in s. Thurs. and probably Fri., moderate to fresh n. e. winds.
Lower Mich.—Fair in n., snow in s. Thurs. or Thurs. night. Fri. probably fair, warmer in n.; moderate to fresh n. e. to e. winds.
Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer.
Wis.—Fair Thurs., except snow in extreme s. Fri. fair, warmer; moderate to fresh n. s. to e. winds.
Minn.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer.
Iowa—Snow Thurs. Fri. fair.
Mo.—Snow or rain in n., rain in w., rain in s. Thurs. Fri. fair in w., rain or snow in e.
N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer.
S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs., probably snow in the morning. Fri. fair, warmer.
Neb.—Snow Thurs. Fri. fair; warmer in w.
aKn. Snow Thurs. Fri. fair.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eleven roads	$2,953,964	+	$88,191
Sixteen roads	7,299,140	−	791,155
Total (27 roads)	10,253,104	−	722,964

BOSTON & MAINE for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$3,371,584	$3,491,940	$120,356
Net	605,406	340,706	*264,700
Def. aft. chgs.	334,959	983,863	548,890
Gross, 7 mos.	27,975,019	29,331,816	1,356,797
Net	6,282,582	6,087,709	*194,873
Def. aft. chgs.	220,461	601,077	380,616

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	455,841	523,710	68,069
Net	108,189	103,689	*4,500
Gross, 7 mos.	3,863,056	4,208,104	345,048
Net	984,668	1,168,639	183,972

*Increase.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	454	454	454
Gross	467,986	428,426	441,732
Net aft. taxes	83,913	121,459	86,304
Gross, 7 mos.	3,378,097	3,094,335	3,366,332
Net aft. taxes	965,039	736,269	1,183,360

HOCKING VALLEY for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	400,909	455,130	528,855
Net	106,955	64,608	145,928
Def. aft. chgs.	20,963	6,187	89,042
7 mos. gross	3,940,566	4,737,729	4,702,779
Net	1,269,472	1,597,649	1,767,518
Sur. aft. chgs.	484,259	871,066	1,250,297

MISSOURI PACIFIC for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	4,496,788	4,890,016	393,277
Net after taxes	792,494	1,217,324	424,829
Other income	92,383	97,589	5,226
Total income	884,858	1,314,914	430,055
7 mos. gross	35,724,006	37,005,986	1,281,061
Net after taxes	8,610,956	8,984,078	373,121
Other income	610,211	604,266	*5,944
Total income	9,221,167	9,588,344	367,177

*Increase.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	2,002	2,000	2,001
Gross	4,721,801	4,942,862	5,443,498
Net after taxes	1,067,987	451,283	800,088
7 mos. gross	37,317,064	40,496,988	41,323,674
Net after taxes	8,794,236	9,390,302	12,862,945

NORTHERN PACIFIC for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	4,028,534	4,596,537	5,234,817
Net after taxes	1,032,445	921,094	1,425,171
7 mos. gross	39,606,410	44,765,252	44,956,055
Net aft. taxes	12,611,476	15,190,982	17,046,060

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits	$2,289,075	$2,081,267	$1,896,193
Pf. dividends	210,000	210,000	210,000
Balance	2,079,075	1,871,267	1,686,193
Com. dividends	911,580	717,090	651,900
Com. stk. divs.	744,100	676,500	615,000
Surplus	423,395	477,677	219,293
Prev. surplus	6,704,190	6,226,513	6,007,220
Total surplus	7,127,586	6,704,190	6,226,513

PORTO RICO RAILWAYS COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	773,905	850,121	838,084
Net	368,384	400,269	308,312
Other income	8,146	47,106	70,092
Gross income	376,980	447,375	378,405
Op. ratio including taxes	52.28	52.92	63.37
Freight traffic, tons	101,524	165,958	188,988
Pass. carried	6,632,460	7,283,479	6,711,803
Con. elec. load 16 c. p. equiv.	152,495	132,488	109,163
Pass. earnings per car mile, cents	.2680	.3013	.3054

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	280,839	170,951	*9,888
Net aft. taxes	98,860	99,669	809
Surp. aft. chgs.	48,609	50,207	1,598
Bal. after pf. dividends	33,102	35,635	2,533

VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Total prod'n	784,688	777,055	*7,633
Ex., repairs, ren., &c.	859,541	991,334	131,393
Deficit	74,852	214,280	139,428
Other income	914	710	*204
Deficit	73,939	213,570	139,631

*Increase.

WASHINGTON OIL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profits	18,594	33,984	33,829
Dividends	30,000	30,000	.....
Deficit	11,406	11,636	*33,829
Prev. surplus	48,183	59,820	25,991
P. and L. surp.	36,777	48,184	59,820

*Surplus.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 703 Broad Street Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to elect four Directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and officers of the Corporation since the Ninth Annual Meeting of its stockholders, held on April 7, 1914; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 16, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 7, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1915.

New York, January 26th, 1915.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, February 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
By E. F. BUSH, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Windward Islands Estates Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room K-1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of March 11th, 1915, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next succeeding year and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting. RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Archer Coal Depot Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room K-1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, March 11th, 1915, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next succeeding year and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting. RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

Combustion Utilities Company.

Notice is hereby given of a meeting of the stockholders of COMBUSTION UTILITIES COMPANY, to be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, City of New York, New York, on the 25th day of March, 1915, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1915.

PAUL E. JONES, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

111 William Street,
New York, February 17, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, March 4, 1915.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of El Carmen Copper Co.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of this corporation not having been held on the day designated by the By-Laws, a meeting of the stockholders will be held for that purpose at the Company's office, 56 Pine Street, New York City, on the 18th day of March, 1915, at 3 P. M.

S. A. LEIGH, Secretary.

New York, March 4th, 1915.

PICTURES TO SAVE.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains 24 pages of beautiful and graphic pictures of the war, reproductions of representative works of art, and illustrations of passing events executed by Rotogravure process. 10 cents by mail. Binder to hold 52 issues sent, cloth for $1.25, imitation leather $1.75, and half leather for $2.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PROPOSALS.

BOROUGH OF EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J.

$9,500 TRUNK SEWER BONDS.
$34,000 FUNDING BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Council of the Borough of East Rutherford in the County of Bergen, until 8 o'clock P. M. on March 16th, 1915, at the Municipal Building, in said Borough, for the purchase of $9,500 Trunk Sewer Bonds and $34,000 Funding Bonds of said Borough, both with interest at 4½% payable semi-annually, April and October first. Bonds to be coupon bonds with privilege of registration, with principal and interest payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in New York City, bear date of April 1st, 1915, and mature April 1st, 1945.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of and certified to as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., and will be delivered to the purchaser on April 1st, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said company, in the City of New York.

A certified check for $500 payable to the Borough of East Rutherford, N. J., must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to accept the bid for either or both issues, also to reject any or all bids.

Proposal blanks will be sent on application.

Dated, East Rutherford, N. J., March 1st, 1915.

W. W. PATRICK,
Borough Clerk.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION.

Ten Year 6% Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Pursuant to Article V. of the Trust Agreement dated September 14th, 1912, made by the Utah Securities Corporation with the undersigned as Trustee to secure the Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the said Utah Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purpose said Trustee has now on deposit Five hundred thousand one hundred fifteen Dollars and two cents ($500,115.02).

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 6th, 1915.

Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on March 6th, 1915, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on March 13th, 1915, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, February 20th, 1915.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FLOUR.—Office of Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, March 2nd, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2:00 P. M., March 16th, 1915, for furnishing to the Panama Rail Road Company 7,800 Sacks Flour, (either Spring Wheat or Kansas Hard Wheat,) in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in Circular Requisition No. 4452. Blanks and full information may be obtained at this office. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent.

Office of the Commissioners, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1915.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., March 15, 1915, for grading certain streets, aggregating 30,000 cubic yards of grading. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis P. Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, District of Columbia.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1915, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1915, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo. Feb. 27, 1915.

A. D. MOSS, Asst. Treas.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Wall Rope Works of New York, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 1st day of March, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 1st day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. [Seal.] CHARLES C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE Marlborough =Blenheim Atlantic City, N.J.

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD

is particularly attractive,
with it's two blocks of ocean frontage
facing south on the sunny Boardwalk, during
ATLANTIC'S FAMOUS SPRING SEASON
extending from FEBRUARY to MAY (inclusive)

It has 400 private baths, each with sea water, and its exquisite music, every night throughout the year, with special solo week-end features, is justly celebrated.

White service in both American and a la carte dining rooms.
Theatres Rolling-chairs, Golf, and other amusements in full swing.

Ownership Management. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Atlantic City, N.J.
Where lovely Woman loves to linger!

A delightful resting place, dear to every feminine heart, especially during the Lenten Season. Revel in the sunshine on the famous Boardwalk, entranced by the music of the broad Atlantic.

Gorgeous stores filled with all things beautiful, gathered together from East and from West.

Rolling-chairs, theatrical attractions, concerts, golf, etc.

The Leading Houses
will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Marlborough-Blenheim — Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Co.
Galen Hall — Hotel & Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.
Hotel Chelsea — In the Fashionable Chelsea Section. Open All Year. J. B. Thompson & Co.
Hotel Dennis — American Plan. Open Entire Year. Walter J. Buzby
The Shelburne — European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
The Pennhurst — Open All Year. Wm. R. Hood.
Hotel Strand — Always Open. F. B. Off and H. G. Edwards
Hotel St. Charles — Open All Year. Newlin Haines Co.
The Holmhurst — Open All Year. Henry Darnell.
Seaside House — Open All Year. F. P. Cook's Sons.

Only three hours from New York City via Central R. R of N. J. or Penna. R. R. Consult local ticket agents for further information.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. New York booking office, Spur Travel Bureau, 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW YORK.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York
Fall and Winter Treatment very desirable.
Do not fail to send for illustrated Literature. Up to date Methods.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK BRONXVILLE N.Y. 25 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
ALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions
by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-off privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests. Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props. Under Same Management, The Edgewood, Greenwich, Conn. New York's ideal suburban. MAY TO OCTOBER. Send for Booklet.

CUBA.

HAVANA'S MODERN HOTEL
Hotel Sevilla
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Every Room with Private Bath.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
AMERICAN SERVICE—FRENCH CUISINE.
URBANO GONZALEZ.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

CHATHAM BARS INN
and Cottages—Latest Hotel built on Cape Cod. Golf Course—modern in every particular. Send for circular.
N. A. ELDRIDGE, Chatham, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
Capacity 600 · Charles Schwab's Orchestra.
Bookings may now be made for Easter.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. RUKEYSER, Manager.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

DIXIE HOTEL So. Carolina Ave. & Boardwalk.
Best equipped small hotel. $1.50 up daily, $9 up weekly

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate. Golf, tennis, riding, driving. Central R. R. of N. J. Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

LAKEWOOD.
BEECHWOOD VILLA
First-class House. Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.
M. L. BIOREN, Manager.
Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.

BARTLETT INN
HIGH CLASS AMERICAN PLAN HOTEL, MODERATE PRICES.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. LAKEWOOD, N.J.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; hot and cold running water in every room. I. Woehr, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

Hotel Montclair
Montclair, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year. SPECIAL WINTER RATES. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C.

Southern Pacific Co.

San Francisco Terminal First Mortgage 4s

to pay 5⅜%

These bonds (which underlie $400,000,000 junior securities) are now selling at the lowest price in their history. We recommend their purchase.

Details on request.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

Investment Securities

28 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

A Strong First and Refunding Mortgage Bond

is now in the market which offers many inducements to the cautious investor. It is secured in such a way that the possibilities of unfavorable developments are reduced to the minimum. It is Commission-approved. It provides an excellent income. Further information can be had by sending for Circular No. A-40.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall St., New York

The National Investor

He distributes his funds among the security issues of first class properties located in widely separated geographical sections, as also among different types of conservative investments.

Send for Pamphlet 1478 "The National Investor"

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

43 Exchange Place, New York

We Offer

City of Watervliet

NEW YORK

4½% Sewer Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and from Taxation in New York State. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits.

To Yield 4.30%

Descriptive circular on request.

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

City of Nashville

Tennessee

5% Bonds

Due serially 1921 to 1935

Prices to yield 4.45%

Further Particulars on Request

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco St. Louis

BONDS

Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co.

Established 1882.

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Harris Trust Building, Chicago.

BONDS

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Suggestions for Investors

may be had on request

A. B. Leach & Co

Investment Securities

149 Broadway, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo

Boston Baltimore London

E. & C. Randolph

Members New York Stock Exchange.

111 Broadway, New York.

Bond and Open Market Securities Department

T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance Broadens—Hopeful View Taken of War Situation—Trade Enlargement.

It is possible that Wall Street, in building up hopes of peace at a much earlier date than it had previously expected, is showing a disposition to hurdle a good many difficulties at once; but there can be no doubt that underlying the improvement in market sentiment in recent days has lain a growing conviction that events are taking a course which will serve to shorten the duration of the struggle in Europe. It is because the opening of the Dardanelles and the absolute prevention of all shipments into and out of Germany would tend to shorten the war and to bring it to a termination most favorable to this country that the stock market has so clearly shown its satisfaction with the movement against Constantinople and the announcement of Great Britain's virtual blockade of all German ports.

The expression of this satisfaction, however, has gone side by side with the spirit of caution which recognizes the uncertainties attendant upon widespread warfare which even the more optimistic regard as still being many months from its end. There was less reserve shown in yesterday's trading than on the previous days of the current advance. The net gain was the largest of any day during this movement and, what was perhaps equally significant, the volume of trading was considerably larger than on any previous day of the advance.

With the passing of the Winter and the coming of the time of year when new construction work is undertaken, increased opportunities for employment and for enlarged output in manufacturing may help materially to improve the domestic trade situation and to lighten the burden of unemployment which the country has had to bear this Winter.

A further increase in steel production is reflected in this week's statistics of the February iron output and in the current record of operations at steel mills. The Iron Age showed yesterday that the iron output in February amounted to 59,813 tons a day, compared with 51,659 tons a day in January, and that the daily capacity of furnaces in blast on March 1 was 63,033 tons, compared with 56,270 tons of active furnace capacity reported on Feb. 1. In December we were producing pig iron at the rate of 18,000,000 tons a year, and now the output is at the rate of 23,000,000 tons a year. The iron trade is as good a single barometer of the general trade situation as there is, and there is distinct encouragement in the continued progress which has lately been reported in this trade. It seems unlikely, however, that unfilled orders increased as rapidly in February as they did in January, for shipments were larger and advances in list prices have probably checked orders from those whose requirements had already been filled for some time to come at the lower prices prevailing in January and February.

In small quantities gold continues to come to us from abroad despite the obstacles, natural and artificial, which stand in the way of a free movement to this country. This is interesting as illustrating the extreme difficulty of preventing gold moving to the country in whose favor the exchanges lie. The exchanges are, of course, abnormally in our favor now, a fact which is so strongly attested by the arrangements lately discussed for the establishment of credits here as a means of enabling foreign markets to continue purchases here without further severely depressing the rate of exchange. There is reason to believe that under plans already mapped out credits will be privately granted to the English market to a total of $25,000,000, or perhaps more. We are still being called upon to take securities from abroad, but these have come chiefly from Germany, and, except for sustaining the rate of exchange on Holland, through which most of these German sales are being made, this liquidation has not been effective in preventing a continued movement of exchange in favor of the United States.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Pennsylvania's Bonds and Stocks.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's pamphlet report shows that $4,793,000 convertible 4½ per cent. bonds of the Norfolk & Western were disposed of during 1914. At the same time its holdings of Norfolk & Western common stock were increased by 13,000 shares, to a total of 385,734, and 6,000 additional shares of the preferred were reported, making the aggregated block of preferred 63,200 shares. Presumably a part of the increase of stock is to be accounted for by conversion of the bonds, which became convertible immediately upon issue in September, 1913, and this process also reduced the amount of bonds owned.

The figures show that the Pennsylvania owns about one-third of the Norfolk & Western's outstanding shares, and the Pennsylvania Company which comprises the lines west of Pittsburgh probably will display in its statement other blocks of the southern road's stocks. The Pennsylvania Railroad in the last year did not add to or decrease its holdings of Southern Pacific and New Haven shares, the former being 171,438 and the latter 49,855 shares.

***

Gold Returns from Long Trip.

The $750,000 gold imported on Monday from London consisted of coin that had been shipped from New York to the Argentine. The gold was contained in the original bags in which it started from this city, at a date unknown, to travel along all three legs of an ocean triangle.

***

So Far and No Further.

The Stock Exchange evidently believes in publicity so far and no further. An innocent enough description of the publicity work which the Stock Exchange had done in the last year, which recently was published, has brought much criticism from members of the exchange who do not like to have the public informed regarding the details of the Stock Exchange's work. The accounts of the Exchange is another matter about which publicity is not welcomed. The Stock Exchange still adheres to the practice which keeps all information regarding its revenues and expenses from its own members unless they go to the length of specially applying for the information. The Stock Exchange has a rule, not always enforced, requiring corporations whose securities are listed to issue adequate annual reports to their shareholders, but the Exchange issues no report, annual or other, to its own members.

***

February's Municipal Bonds.

Permanent financing by States and other municipalities of the country in February was approximately 40 per cent. greater than in that month last year. The total presented by returns to the Bond Buyer was $36,731,731, as compared with $26,807,680 in February, 1914. The first two months of the year in their total, however, fell far behind the record of the same period a year before, being $68,098,609, as against $111,014,613. A comparison running back over the last decade shows that the long-term bonds put out were greater in par value for any February since 1908, when $62,342,582 were sold.

***

Peace Rumors Assist Stock Rise.

The rumor heard in the Street around 2:30 o'clock yesterday that European peace was near appeared to rest on shadowy foundations, but its effect on the stock market was undoubted. Prices rose persistently until the close and there were few active issues which did not end the day at or near their best quotations. Statements passed around in brokerage offices that prominent bankers were aware of the approaching end of the strife, and were willing to discuss the probable steps soon to be taken toward arrangements for peace.

***

Harvester Stock Declines.

International Harvester Corporation preferred was one of the few issues to move counter to the general list. The corporation's Directors have made no secret of the severe blow dealt its business by the war, due chiefly to the fact that its sales are limited to the foreign trade, and the lone transaction yesterday reflected this adverse influence. The stock dropped 16¼ points to 96. However, the recession while sharp was not precipitate enough to call into use the stock's minimum price, which is 90.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

War Loan Issues and Brazilian Bonds Improve—Money Plentiful.

LONDON, March 3.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market was fairly active with a steady undertone. War loan issues and Brazilian bonds improved, home rails and home bonds received the attention of investors, and mining shares were more active. Oil shares were strong and active and a large business was done in Russians. The Hungarian loan was weaker, at 51.

Business was limited in the American section with prices around parity. There were several markings in United States Steel at 50 and 50 1-16. The closing was quiet.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3¼@3¾
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3¾

Other Names.

4 months	4 @4½
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80⅝	$4.80¼	$4.80⅝
Cables	4.81	4.80½	4.81

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80⅝	$4.81
Cables	5.27½	5.26½
Berlin	.82½	.82⅝
Switzerland	5.40	5.47½
Holland	.39½	.40⅛
Italy	5.91	5.90

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	$5.00	49⅞
Rio		12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78¾	$4.78	$4.78¼	$4.77⅞

New York Clearing House exchanges, $321,168,847; balance, $18,847,756; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $774,591. The local banks have lost $5,380,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 80c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $7.50 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23¾d, up ⅛d; in New York, 40⅛c, up ⅛c.

Paris Prices Firm.

PARIS, March 3.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 40½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	226,631
Same day last year	202,280
Year to date	9,977,655
Same period last year	16,763,177
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.80 + .50
Same day last year	70.51 + .50

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
82	86	100	Adams Express	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
28⅝	29⅜	4,900	Alaska Gold Mines	29½	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
54	54½	10,900	Amalgamated Cop	53½	54½	53½	54½	+ ⅝
39⅜	39½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	39½	39½	38⅜	39½	+ ⅛
27⅛	27⅜	1,930	Am. Can	26½	27½	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅝
93¾	94	300	Am. Can pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	42½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
82	85	159	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
4⅜	5½	200	Am. Express	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅜
23⅝	26¼	800	Am. H. & Leather	5	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
26¼	26⅝	1,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+ ⅜
1⅜	8⅝	100	Am. Ice Securities		26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
25	28	200	Am. Linseed	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
19½	20	500	Am. Linseed pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ½
63⅝	63¾	2,065	Am. Locomotive	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
	79	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63¼	63⅝	63	63½	+ ⅜
101½	102	650	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	+ ⅛
109	111½	100	Am. Sugar Refin	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	+ ⅛
120	120½	80	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ 2½
234½	234⅝	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120½	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
106¼	107	100	Am. Tobacco	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	+ ⅜
78	79⅝	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
26	26¼	400	Am. Woolen pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
95	95⅞	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	98½	620	Atch., Top. & S. F	95	96¼	95	96	+ ⅞
98	100⅝	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅜	98½	97⅜	98	+ 1
27	27½	500	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+ 2
66⅜	66⅝	2,600	Baldwin Loco	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27½	+ 1
65¼	68⅝	396	Baltimore & Ohio	65½	66½	65½	66½	+ 1⅛
⅛	⅜	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68½	68¾	68	68½	+ ⅛
54⅜	55¼	3,800	Batopilas Mining	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
103⅜	104	50	Bethlehem Steel	55½	55½	54½	55	+ 1¼
87⅝	87⅞	900	Bethlehem Steel pf	108⅞	109⅜	108⅝	109⅜	+ ⅝
17½	17⅞	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅛
156⅞	156⅞	4,200	California Petrol	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
34	34⅜	2,810	Canadian Pacific	156	157¼	156	156⅞	+ ⅛
101¼	102⅜	100	Central Leather Co	33½	34⅜	33½	34	+ ⅝
41	41¾	400	Cent. Leather Co. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
83⅜	86	400	Chi. Great Western	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
121⅜	122⅝	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	21	120	Chi. & Northwest	121	121½	121	121½	+ ⅛
35¾	36	1,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
53	60	200	Chino Copper	35⅜	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅝
116⅜	117⅜	800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
90	92	10	Consolidated Gas	116½	117¼	116½	117¼	+ ⅝
9	9½	200	Continental Can pf	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
10½	11½	100	Corn Products Ref	9	9	9	9	...
8	8⅜	2,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11	11	11	...
...	...	4,800	Distillers' Secur	7⅛	8¼	7	8⅜	+ ⅛
190	196	800	Erie	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
106½	107	100	Erie 1st pf	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
138½	139	365	Federal M. & S. pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
94½	94⅞	800	General Chemical	192½	192½	192½	192½	+ 20½
96	98	200	Gen. Chemical pf	107	107	107	107	...
94⅜	94⅝	100	General Electric	138	138½	138	138½	...
94	95	200	General Motors	94	94½	94	94½	+ ¼
94⅝	94⅞	100	General Motors pf	94⅝	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
314	316	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
114⅝	115⅞	1,300	Great Northern pf	114⅝	115⅞	114⅝	115⅞	+ ¾
31⅝	32	200	G. N. certs. ore prop	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
110	116	100	Guggenheim Explor	104	104	104	104	— ⅜
19¾	19⅞	1,500	Helme (G. W.) pf	112	112	112	112	...
12	12⅞	350	Inspiration Copper	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	56½	1,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
92	93	400	Inter.-Met. pf	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
90	98	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
...	9	600	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
36	37	400	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
...	2	100	Int. Paper pf	30½	37½	36	36	...
55	57½	200	Int. Steam Pump	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
106	109	200	Kan. City South. pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
133¼	133⅝	1,800	Kresge (S. S.) Co	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
93	95	200	Lehigh Valley	132⅜	134	132⅜	133⅝	+ ⅛
156	180	200	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	...
74½	77	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	172	180	172	180	+ 2
27¾	27⅞	2,500	Maxwell Motors	74	74	74	74	...
67⅜	68¼	6,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	26	28	26	27½	+ 1½
26⅜	26⅞	5,350	Max. Motors 2d pf	65¼	67½	65¼	67½	+ 2⅜
1¼	1½	100	Mercantile Marine	26	28⅞	26	28⅞	+ 1⅞
65¾	66	2,600	Mexican Petroleum	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	400	Miami Copper	66¼	66½	65	65⅜	— ¾
38	38⅜	300	Minn. & St. L. pf	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
111⅛	113	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
75	77	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	110¾	112	110¾	112	— 2
10⅝	10⅞	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	75	75	75	75	+ 2
12¾	12⅞	5,800	Missouri Pacific	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	300	Montana Power	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
9½	10¼	100	Nat. Enc. & St. Co	49⅞	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
53	53¾	1,465	Nat. Lead Co	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
12	12⅛	600	Nevada Con. Cop	51¼	53	51¼	53	+ 1⅝
82¾	82¾	4,600	N. Y. Central	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	...
48⅜	48⅝	6,420	N. Y., N. H. & H	82¾	83¼	82¼	82⅝	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	47½	49⅜	47½	48⅞	+ ⅛
100¾	101⅛	400	Norfolk & Western	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	1,200	Northern Pacific	100¾	101⅜	100¾	101⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	20¼	1,200	Pacific Mail	101	102⅜	101	102⅛	+ ⅛
114⅜	115	2,545	Penn. R. R	20	20	20	20	...
118	20	100	People's Gas, Chi	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105	+ ⅛
...	28	300	Pittsburgh Coal	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅜	300	Pressed Steel Car	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	2	100	Quicksilver	28	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
19½	20	100	Quicksilver pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
...	90	300	Railway Steel Sp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	100	Railway St. Sp. pf	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
144¼	144⅝	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	87	87	87	87	— 1
106⅞	107	32,500	Reading	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
76¾	76⅞	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	142¾	144½	142¾	144½	+ 1½
1¼	1¼	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
1	1	200	Rock Island Co.	76	76½	75¾	76	+ ⅛
12	13	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
32½	33	200	Rumely, (M.,) pf	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
83¼	83¾	500	Seab. Air Line pf	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
14⅞	15¼	8,200	Southern Pacific	81¾	83¼	81⅝	83	+ 1⅛
46¼	47½	900	Southern Railway	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	2,925	So. Railway pf	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Studebaker Co	45¼	46¾	45¼	47¼	+ 1¼
27½	27¾	2,400	Studebaker Co. pf	92	92	92	92	...
13	13½	100	Tennessee Copper	27	27	27	27	...
50⅜	50¾	15,400	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Third Avenue	48¾	50¼	48¾	50⅜	+ 1⅝
57	...	100	Twin City R. T	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
118⅝	118½	10,550	Underwood Typew	60	60	60	60	— ⅝
...	79	200	Union Pacific	113⅝	118⅞	118	118⅝	+ ⅝
43	45	100	Union Pacific war	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
51	60	100	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
31	34	120	United Cigar Mfrs	44	44	44	44	— 1
71	73	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	59	59	59	59	— 1
56	56½	645	U. S. Express	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
102	103½	200	U. S. Rubber	70	70	70	70	...
43⅜	43⅞	25,300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	55¼	56	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
104½	105	1,225	U. S. Steel pf	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	+ ⅛
52	52¼	2,700	Utah Copper	42⅞	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅝
19	19½	400	Western Maryland	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
25	35	300	West. Maryland pf	51⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	+ ½
68¼	68¾	800	Western Union Tel	18	19	18	19	+ ½
68½	68⅝	1,800	Westingh. El. & M	30	30	30	30	...
7	8	100	Wheeling & L. E	63	63½	63	63½	+ ½
97½	98	200	Willys-Overland	68¼	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ½
96½	97	50	Willys-Overland pf	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
31	35	20	Wisconsin Central	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	+ 1
94¾	95	400	Woolw. (F.W.,) Co	97	97	97	97	...
				32	32	32	32	...
				94½	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	+ ⅜

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Mining Shares More Active and Higher—Further Advance in Kelly Springfield Tire.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 136,161 shares of stock and $18,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,500 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,200; oils, 901; and mining, 123,051. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	B.-Am. T. Co., Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	†Houston Oil	8¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
374	Kel. Sp. Tire	109	112	109	112
50	K. S. T. new 1st pf	84	84	84	84
125	K. S. T. new 2d pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
10	N. C. & S. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	N. Y. Tran	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	C. of R. & H.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	R. & H., new	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,500	Sterling Gum	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Tob. Pro. pf	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
2,500	Un. C. S. new	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
300	Un. C. S. of C.	2	2	2	2
4,200	Un. P. S. new	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
400	Way, O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	†World Film	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	N. Y. C. rights	½	½	½	½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
3	Atlantic Ref	550	545	550	+ 5
10	Eureka P. L.	220	220	220	— 2
10	Illinois P. L.	130	130	130	
10	Indiana P. L.	97	97	97	+ 1
2	Nat'l Transit	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
15	N. Y. Transit	220	220	220	— 3
50	Ohio Oil	133	131	132	— 2
80	Pierce Oil, new	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
5	Prairie O. & G.	227	227	227	+ ⅛
9	Solar Ref.	145	145	145	— 1
26	Southern P. L.	293	288	288	+ 3
2	S'west P. P. L.	115	207	209	— 2
62	St'd Oil of Cal.	297	115	115	
175	St'd Oil of Ind.	418	293	294	+ 2
26	St'd Oil of N.J.	395	410	414	+ 4
3	St'd Oil of N.Y.	392	390	390	+ 3
176	Union T. L.	85	193	193	+ 1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,000	*Atlanta	30	32	30	31
3,000	*Booth	31	31	29½	29½
3,000	†Blue Bell	3½	3½	3	3
2,000	†Blue Bull	5½	5½	5½	5½
300	Bonne Cop	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	*Butte & Sup	50	50	50	50
200	Canada Cop	1	1	1	1
5,000	Con. Ariz. Sm	¼	¼	¼	¼
	Con. New Ut	¼	¼	¼	¼
4,000	*C. O. D. Con	5½	5½	5	5
2,000	*Diamond. D	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
1,200	*Florence	55	59	55	58
500	Goldfield Con	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18,500	Gold. Merger	22¾	24	22½	22½
26	Greene-Can	26	27	26	27
200	Halifax Ton	36	36	36	36
45,000	*Jumbo Ext	68	77	68	71
4,000	†Kewanaa	16½	18	16½	17
1,025	*McKin.-Dar	6½	6½	6½	6½
400	*Ohio Copper	44	48	44	48
4,000	*rOro	8	8	8	8
100	Std. Sil.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,100	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	*Tono. Belmont	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	*Tonopah J. Butler	69	69	69	69
1,500	*Tono. Merger	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tono. Mining	38	38	38	38
100	Tono. of Nev	7

Our March Circular Entitled
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The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund the sum of Eleven Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Dollars ($11,780), applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, March 15th, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon.
Bonds accepted must be delivered on March 16th or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, March 2, 1915.

COTTON ADVANCES IN ACTIVE MARKET

Session, Marked by Strength, Closes Steady, with Prices Up 13 to 15 Points.

BEARS JOIN IN THE BUYING

Strength Surprising in View of Day's News—Only Allies' Ports Now Accessible.

Marked strength developed in cotton yesterday and in a fairly active market prices closed steady at a net advance of 13 to 15 points. General buying developed for both long and short accounts. The bears bought freely simply because they were impressed by the strength of the market, and the bulls took the view that prices were not likely to make a decided reaction in view of the steadiness which had been exhibited on recent bearish developments.

The strength was somewhat surprising in view of the fact that several bearish features made their appearance. Southern shippers said it was practically impossible to get exchange on any countries except those of the Allies. In addition to this the insurance rates named to neutral ports were prohibitive unless guarantees were given that the cotton would not be reshipped to Germany. It was understood that the rates to Gothenburg, Genoa, and Rotterdam had been raised to 30 per cent., except under the clause "Free of capture by Allies," or some similar provision.

This practically implied that no insurance would be granted unless the guarantee was given that the cotton would be consumed in neutral countries.

One Southern shipper yesterday said that the advance in insurance rates applied to all countries, and several steamers in which his firm was interested would be on the market for recharter in a few days, unless some action by the State Department relieved the situation. He took the view that if no prospect for relief developed soon hedges would be sold against cotton now held in this country for shipment.

Southern spot markets yesterday were steady with advances of about 1/16c.

An interesting bit of forecast was contained in the latest issue of the Neill circular, which is now edited by G. T. Edington. This publication, formerly issued by Ball Brothers of London, was one of the standard authorities of the trade. This international publication has already begun to figure on the cotton acreage. It estimates that the area planted last year was about 38,250,000 acres, and that there will be this year a maximum reduction of 20 per cent., which would be equivalent to 7,650,000 acres. On this calculation Mr. Edington figures out a minimum acreage for the coming season of 30,900,000 acres. Upon this area he estimates that there might be an average anywhere between 11,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales. The average of this year, 12,000,000 bales, in conjunction with the surplus from the present crop, would be quite enough to supply the needs of the world up to the end of July, 1916.

Exports of 50,539 bales were reported for yesterday, including 19,000 to Great Britain, 21,000 to France, and 10,000 to other ports on the Continent.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 12 points advance.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance; 8.60 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (close steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March.....	8.45	8.42	8.50@8.52	8.35@8.37
May.....	8.70	8.58	8.69@8.70	8.56@8.57
July.....	8.93	8.79	8.92@8.93	8.77@8.78
Oct.....	9.19	9.07	9.18@9.19	9.05@9.06
Dec.....	9.39	9.28	9.38@9.39	9.25@9.26
Jan.....	9.47	9.40	9.47@9.49	9.34@9.36

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	11,068	16,297	10,869
New Orleans...	7,604	10,218	5,132
Mobile	936	1,009	204
Savannah	4,410	7,971	2,001
Charleston	731	2,075	235
Wilmington	2,425	984	42
Norfolk	1,255	2,509	443
Total port receipts, same day last year.	40,374	against	33,813

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	1,113	902	488
Memphis	3,518	6,350	3,192
St. Louis.....	219	7,783	2,154
Houston	9,362	14,564	5,282

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston ....9,500 to 10,500		21,412	7,481
New Orleans 6,000 to 7,500		10,521	7,408

Total exports yesterday, 50,539; so far this season, 5,452,752, against 7,240,055 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price	Stocks.	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.	1914.
2,440 New Orleans...	7.81	394,982	245,856
525 Mobile	7.63	54,906	50,145
3,320 Savannah	8.	216,121	91,576
915 Galveston	8.35	563,899	365,325
— Wilmington ...	7.75	57,049	14,944
— Norfolk	7.88	75,010	54,124
433 Augusta	7.87	142,530	74,714
2,200 Memphis	7.88	228,866	165,514
— St. Louis.....	7.87	37,405	38,811
6,990 Houston	8.35	181,640	168,708

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points advanced at 4.97d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 26,504 bales, including 25,606 American; closed steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo..5		July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob. sc..6		Sep., 1915	100⅜	101¼	3.50
An. Cop. Co..5		Mar., 1917	99¼	99½	5.25
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	5.10
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'16	100⅛	100⅜	5.70
Argen. Gov't.6		Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100½	5.80
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Beth. Steel...5		June15,'15	100¼	100½	3.50
B. R. T.....5		July, 1918	99¼	99½	5.00
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103⅛	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.5		June,1919	89½	90	7.75
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.35
Chi. Eri. Rys..5		July, 1916	94½	95⅜	8.25
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power...6		May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.....5		Apr., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.....5		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.70
Erie R. R.....5½		Apr., 1917	97⅜	97⅝	6.55
Gen. Motors...6		Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.70
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	100	100⅛	3.75
H. R. & P....5		May, 1915	98	98½	18.75
Hock. Valley..6		Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.15
Int. Harv.....5		Feb.15,'18	99¼	100	6.00
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	97	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.5		Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Louis. G. & E.6		Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.50
Minn. Gen. El.6		June, 1918	99¼	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1915	88	91	42.00
Mon. T. & P.6		Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
New. Tel. Tel.6		May, 1917	92	93½	9.55
N. Y. Cent....5		Apr., 1915	100	100⅜	2.00
N. Y. Cent...4½		May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
N. Y. Cent....5		Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
N. Y. Cent....5		Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1915	98⅝	99½	8.00
Pac. G. & El.5		Dec.15,'15	100	100⅜	4.55
P. R. R. cv..3½		Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.30
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey.5		Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.5		Mar., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99	99⅜	5.30
Southern Ry.5		Mar., 1917	97½	98	6.05
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	99½	99⅞	6.10
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	94	98	6.40
Union Typew.5		Jan.15,'16	96	97½	7.90
United Fruit.6		May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit.5		May, 1918	97	97⅜	5.75
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
West P. Tr....6		Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power..6		July, 1915	99¾	100¼	5.00
West States G. & El.....6		Oct., 1917	96	97½	7.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.00	42.00	40.15	41.00
Lead	3.87½	3.92½	3.87½	3.92½
Iron, No. 2 X Valley	14.00	14.50		
Spelter	10.70	11.20	10.70	11.20
Antimony	21.00	22.50	21.00	22.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14⅝@14¾c a pound, unchanged in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	.	.	64	2	6
Copper, futures	63	7	6	60	10	.
Tin, spot	178	.	.	183	.	.
Tin, futures	160	.	.	162	.	.
Lead	20	3	9	20	3	9
Spelter	45	.	.	45	.	.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Coincident with the improvement in stock market prices on the Consolidated Exchange there was an enlargement in business. Commission houses were active on the floor, with a large turnover of odd lots a feature of the dealings. Germany's acquiescence to the suggestions in the American diplomatic note, which was construed as making shipments abroad easier, exerted a favorable influence upon sentiment. In the grain department, May wheat opened at $1.52⅝ to $1.52¼, against a closing quotation on Tuesday of $1.50¾, with a quick early further advance to $1.53¼. There was a setback to $1.50½ by the end of the first hour, but renewed strength developed later, with the price touching a high of $1.53¾. The closing was $1.52¾.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold....	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
1,170	Amal. Copper..	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅛
60	Am. B. Sugar..	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛
200	American Can..	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛
10	Am. Hide & L.	5	5	5	5
10	Am. Ice Sec...	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
480	Am. Smelting..	63¼	63½	62⅝	63½
50	Am. Sugar.....	101	101	101	101
20	Anaconda Cop..	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
30	At., T. & S. F...	95	95	95	95
30	Balt. & Ohio...	65⅜	66⅜	65¾	66⅜
290	Beth. Steel....	55¾	55¾	54⅝	54⅝
20	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
10	California Pet..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
60	Can. Pacific...	156½	156½	156¼	156¼
310	Cent. Leather..	34¼	34⅞	33⅞	34¼
30	Ches. & Ohio..	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
10	C., M. & St. P.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
425	Dist. Secur....	7⅞	8	8	8
170	Erie	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼
20	Erie 1st pf....	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
60	Inter.-Met.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
150	Int.-Met. pf....	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56½
180	Lehigh Valley..	132⅜	133⅞	132⅜	133⅞
520	Mex. Petrol....	66	66¼	65	65¼
20	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.....	85⅜	67⅝	65¾	67⅝
640	Mo. Pacific....	12	12⅞	12	12⅝
30	Nat. Lead.....	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜
110	N. Y. Central..	83⅛	83¼	82⅜	82⅜
140	N.Y., N.H. & H..	48½	49	47⅞	48½
60	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	25⅞	25½
80	Nor. Pacific...	101⅜	102	101⅛	102
20	Pennsylvania....	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10	Ray Copper.....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
8,400	Reading	142⅞	144⅞	142⅞	144⅝
370	Southern Pac...	81⅞	83⅜	81¼	83⅜
70	Southern Ry...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
30	Studebaker Co..	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46⅛
120	Tenn. Copper...	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅞
1,520	Third Av.....	49	50¼	49	50¼
2,240	Union Pacific..	118⅛	118⅝	118¼	118⅝
10	U. S. Rubber...	65⅛	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛
3,150	U. S. Steel....	42⅞	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜
20	Utah Copper...	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾
21,365					

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Atlanta	.29	.32½	.29	.32½
500	Booth	.31¼	.31½	.31½	.31½
200	Consol. Va....	.18	.18	.18	.18
1,400	Goldfield Mer..	.23	.24	.23	.24
2,300	Jumbo Ext....	.70	.75	.70	.73
200	Mexican	.38	.38	.38	.38
100	Mizpah	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Midway	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Silver Pick....	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Tonopah Mer..	.37¼	.37½	.37½	.37½
300	West End.....	.53	.53	.53	.53
8,700					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Julius Kessler, President of the Distillers' Security Corporation, said yesterday that funds for payment of the April 1 interest on the corporation's 5 per cent. bonds are in bank ready for distribution.

William B. Ward, recently a traveling representative of the National City Bank, and Paul M. Serdolin have formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. B. Ward & Co., at 60 Broadway, to deal in high-class investment securities.

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. and the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock, payable April 1 to shareholders of record on March 16.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf..	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy....	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.....	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M..	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young pf.....	150	155	145	150
J. S. Young pf.....	106½	108	106	108
MacAndrews & F....	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco..	220	230	222	233
P. R.-Am. Tob scrip.	160	170	155	162
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118½	119½	118½	119½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Balt. Trust...	137	137	137	137
137	Con. Power...	106	107	106	107
80	Con. P. pf....	113½	113½	113½	113½
310	Cosden	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
20	Nor. R. & L..	24½	24½	24½	24½
111	Nor. Central..	84½	85	84½	85
5	S. A. Line....	12½	12½	12½	12½
301	U. Rys. & El.	26	26	26	26
100	Way. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. S. & G. 6s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	B. E. 5s, stpd.	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	C. Ry. ext. 5s.	103½	103½	103¼	103¼
2,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
700	C. R. 3½s,'30	90	90	90	90
1,000	C.B.4s,'58,w.i.	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Con Gas 4½s.	93¾	93¾	93½	93½
6,000	Dav. Chem. 6s.	98	98	98	98
3,000	Elkhorn P. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	G. & Al. cn 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,000	G. C. & N. 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
18,000	MtV-W C.D.5s	37½	38	37½	38
5,000	MtV-WCD5act.	38	38	38	38
500	Am. T. & T....	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼
139	Am. Wool. pf.	79	79	79	79
42	Edison	238¾	238¾	237	237
10	G. R. & E. pf	88	88	88	88
52	Gen. Elec....	139	139	139	139
95	Mass. Gas....	82¼	82¾	82¼	82½
36	Do pf.....	89½	89½	87	88¼
10	N. E. Tel.....	136½	136½	135	135
48	Pullman	161	161	159¼	159½
96	Swift & Co....	108¾	109	108¾	108¾
14	Torrington	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
628	United Fruit..	115¾	115	113½	113⅝
1,041	Un. Sh. Mach..	55¾	55¾	53⅝	55
385	Do pf.....	29	29	29	29
373	U. S. Steel....	43	44	42¾	44
83	Do pf.....	104½	105	104½	105
196	Western Union	63¼	63½	63	63

BONDS.

$6,000	A. A. Ch. 5s..	101	101	101	101
1,000	A. H. & L. 6s.	103	103	103	103
16,000	A. T. & T. 4s..	88	88	87½	87½
1,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	Am. Zinc 6s..	110	110	110	110
1,500	Atchison 4s...	91	91	90¾	90⅝
500	A., G. & W.I.5s	60½	60½	60½	60½
1,000	C., B. & Q.— Den. ext. 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	95½	95½	95⅝	95⅝
6,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	West. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.60	1	Iron Bloss..	.08	1
B. St. Gas..	.09	.11	La Rose....	.70	.74
Begole	1	1⅛	Majestic	.10	.14
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK.-Dar. ..	.42	.44
Boston Ely.	.14	.17	Mex. Mets. .	.15	.16
Butte & La..	.18	.20	M. of Am..	2	2¼
Chief Con..	.70	.80	N. Baltic..	1⅝	1⅞
Calaveras..	1⅛	1⅛	Nev. Doug.	.32	.35
Con. Ariz..	.25	.30	Old Domin.		
Con. Cop...	⅞	1	Tr. rcts..	.5	5⅛
Cortez	.15	.30	Chio Cop...	.08	.10
Crown Res.	.80	.99	Oneco	.60	.75
Davis-Daly	.92	.93	Raven	.08	.10
Eagle & B.	.75	.80	So. Lake...	4⅞	5
First Nat..	1	1⅛	Stew. Min.	1⅛	1⅛
Gold. Con..	1½	1⅝	Un. Verde..	2¾	2⅞
Houghton ..	1⅞	1⅞	Yukon	2⅜	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Chi. Pneu. Tool	47½	47½	47¼	47½
115	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1	88	88	88	88
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
3	Com. Edison...	138	138	138	138
140	Diam'd Match.	93½	94½	93½	94½
20	Hart Schaffner & Marx pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
15	Mont. Ward pf.	113½	113¾	113½	113½
73	People's Gas...	118¾	119	118¼	118¼
15	Public Service.	81	81	81	81
42	Public Serv. pf	98	98	98	98
20	Quaker Oats pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
303	Sears-Roebuck.	203½	204½	202¼	202¼
25	Sears-Roe. pf..	125	125	125	125
140	Swift & Co....	100	100¼	100	100¼
50	U. S. Steel....	43⅜	43½	43⅜	43½
120	Union Carbide.	157	157	156	156

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour 4½s...	91	91	91	91
3,000	Chicago Ry.. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
23,000	Chi. Ry. B 5s..	77½	77½	77½	77½
	Chi. Ry. prch. 5s..	65	65	65	65
28,000	Com. Edison 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Met. Gold 5s...	76	76	76	76
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	93	93	93	93
1,000	People's Gas ref. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s..	89½	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Swift & Co. 5s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
6,000	South Side El. 4½s	89	89	89	89

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
475	Alliance Ins..	16	16	16	16
110	Amal. Copper..	54½	54½	54¼	54½
10	Am. Beet Sug.	39½	39½	39½	39½
23	Am. Gas. N. J.	100¼	100½	100½	100⅝
26	Bald. Loco. pf.	95	95	93	95
15	Camb. Steel...	43	43	43	43
25	Erie	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
3	Elec. Stor. B.	49	49	49	49
205	Gen. Asp. pf.	60	60	60	60
125	Ins. Co., N. A.	21	21	21	21
8	Key. Tel. pf..	63	63	63	63
45	Leh. Nav. s...	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	Leh. Nav. c...	74½	74½	74½	74½
250	L. V. Transit.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
25	L. V. Tran. pf.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
125	Mo. Pacific...	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
28	Nor. Central...	85	85	85	85
15	P. R. Tran s..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2,003	P. Rap. T. c..	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅝
346	Penn. R. R....	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52⅜
175	Phila. Elec...	23⅞	24	23⅝	23⅞
16	Phila. Trac....	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝
10	Penn. Salt. M.	80	80	80	80
607	Reading	71⅞	72	71⅞	72
100	South. Pac....	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼
100	Third Ave....	50	50	50	50
415	Tono. Belm...	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
20	Tono. Min ...	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	Un. Gas Imp..	82	82	81¾	81¾
2,871	U. S. Steel....	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
1,542	Union Trac....	54	54	54	54
100	West'd Coal....	61	61	61	61

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3,000	Bald. Loco. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	City 4s, '41, c.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10,000	Key. Tel. 5s...	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾
1,000	L. N. c. 4½s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	L. N. gen. c. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	L. Y. g. c. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
12,000	P. R. R. 4½s. rcts. w. i.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2,000	P & M. S. 6s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Phila. El. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
217	Cam. S. s., '17	96½	96½	96½	96½
656	P. Co. sc., '19	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
962	P. Co. sc., '18.	80	80	80	80

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	Am. Sew. Pipe.	19	19	18¾	18¾
50	Col. G. & Elec.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
25	Cons. Ice pf....	6	6	6	6
45	Indep. Brew....	3	3	3	3
165	Mfrs. L. & H.	45¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
250	Nat. Fireproof'g.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Pitts. Coal....	20½	20½	20½	20½
35	Union N. Gas.	131½	131½	131½	131½
25	Union S. & Sig	95	95	95	95
25

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 138 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

Sam. H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers: mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. Stock of Imported and Domestic

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

TRIMMINGS,

Collars, Chiffons, Nets, Etc.,

consisting of a large variety of Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Allovers, Venice, Bands, Silk Oriental Shadow and Net Top Laces. Also real hand-made Laces and very high cost Dress Trimmings of all kinds.

Inventoried at over $20,000.

Will Be Sold Tomorrow, Friday, Mar. 5th, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.,

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

For further information Telephone Spring 4290.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., Will Sell To-morrow, Friday, Mar. 5th, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C.,

Large Up-to-date Stock of

Gents' FURNISHINGS HATS & CAPS,

Men's Arrow and Lion Brand Negligee Silk and Pleated Shirts, Arrow and Silver Brand Collars, Stuttgart, B. V. D., Balbrigan and Wool Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Belts, 100 doz. Overalls and Jumpers, etc. Fine line Hats and Caps, Men's Derbies and Soft Hats, Men's and Boys' Caps, etc.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.

Important Sale by Auction for Executors and Other Estates

This Day and To-morrow at 2 P. M.

Household Furniture

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke,

AUCTIONEER. TEL. JOHN—3033.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION SALE OF

5 Mack Motor Trucks

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

will sell at Public Auction

ON MONDAY, MAR. 8, 1915, AT 2 P. M., at the sales rooms of the International Motor Co., southeast corner of 54th Street and West End Avenue, Manhattan.

Five Mack Motor Trucks

under an order entered in the United States District Court, in the matter of Charles E. Hiatt Co., Bankrupts, and in compliance with sections 64 and 65 of the New York Personal Property Law. Sale conducted under the direction of Harry A. Goidel, Receiver in Bankruptcy, and the International Motor Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20483.—In Bankruptcy. LOUIS PARKOWITZ, doing business as ESLPEECO MILLS, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on March 2nd, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 15th day of March 1915, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, at which creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

Dated, New York, March 3rd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY UNGAR, Bankrupt.—No. 2101.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ungar, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 2nd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the Matter of ABRAM SELWITZ, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21,228.

The above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 16th, 1915, at 1:30 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

March 3rd, 1915.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21004.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS J. SHANE and WILLIAM SCHER, individually and as copartners trading as SHANE & SCHER, Bankrupts.

Thomas J. Shane and William Scher were duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on March 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 3rd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No. 20568.—In Bankruptcy. NAFTALI OESTERREICHER Bankrupt.

Naftali Oesterreicher was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 24th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on March 15th 1915 at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 2nd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No. 21288.—In Bankruptcy.—WOJCIECH MALIK Bankrupt.

Wojciech Malik was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 1st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on March 15th 1915 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 2nd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,954.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McGOWN SILSBEE LITHO COMPANY, Bankrupt.

McGown Silsbee Litho Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 30th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 15th, at 2 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

March 3rd, 1915.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Art Works, Toilet Articles, and Chemicals.

The Gorham Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a claim that bronzes of various kinds are works of art within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1913, and dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Free entry was claimed as bronze sculptures, but Judge Waite holds the articles do not fall under the free list. Collector Malone's action in returning the goods at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal was reversed. A somewhat similar claim by the Pierson-Schade Forwarding Company, St. Louis, arising under the act of 1909 was overruled. The Halle Brothers Company, Cincinnati, imported copies of mantels in the Doge's Palace, Venice. They were taxed 45 per cent. ad valorem under the present law as marble manufactures. The board decided that the mantels are works of art dutiable at 15 per cent.

Decisions were handed down disposing of controversies over the classification of various toilet articles. Lamont, Corliss & Co. imported talcum powder, shaving powder and antiseptic dentifrice, on which duty was exacted at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as toilet preparations. The importers claimed that the dentifrice should have been assessed at 20 per cent. as a medical preparation and the talcum powder at 15 per cent. as powdered talcum. The shaving powder was claimed dutiable at 5 per cent. as soap powder or, in the alternative, at 30 per cent. as toilet soap. The board held that the claim for 30 per cent. duty on the shaving powder was well taken and must be sustained. As to the other articles, the Collector was affirmed. In the case of the George E. Evans Company, the board reversed the Collector's action in assessing soap imported under the present law as perfumed. Instead of duty at 30 per cent., the board held the proper rate to be 10 per cent. ad valorem. Park & Tilford were refused a rate of 25 per cent. on toilet preparations entered under the present law. The Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. was affirmed.

In sustaining a protest by Merck & Co., the board held that, in the absence of language in the act of 1909 distinguishing acids from anhydrides for purposes of classification, phosphorus pentoxide, known as phosphoric anhydride or phosphoric acid anhydrous, is entitled to free entry as phosphoric acid. The assessment of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a chemical compound was reversed.

Decrease in Bank Exchanges.

Considerable irregularity continues to appear in bank exchanges, the total for February, according to the statement prepared by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading cities in the United States, amounting to $11,786,506,998, a decrease of 7.5 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and of 12.7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month in 1913. The falling off at New York City, as usual, accounts to a considerable extent for the unfavorable comparison, as a whole, that centre reporting losses of 10.4 and 18.1 per cent., respectively, compared with the same months the two immediately preceding years.

STEEL PEN POINTS ALL MAKES AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

We carry the largest assortment of steel pens in the city. Your favorite pen can always be had here, no matter who the manufacturer is, and besides there is the surety of always buying it at the lowest price from

The BIG STATIONERY STORE

The items mentioned below give you an idea.

ESTERBROOK'S FALCON No. 048.

Blackstone No. 284, Judge's Quill No. 312, Jackson Stub No. 442, Probate No. 313, and any other number manufactured by Esterbrook Pen Co. that retails elsewhere for 75c. Our price,

55c per gross.

SPENCERIAN NO. 1.

Nos. 2, 3, 28, 40, and any other Spencerian numbers that retail elsewhere for $1.00. Our price,

79c per gross.

BALL POINTED PENS

D. Leonard & Co. (Steel Gray)

The following numbers, 503, 506, 516, 521, 526, 545, 537, 532, in F., EF. M., etc. Price elsewhere, $1.00 to $1.20. Our price

85c per gross

GOLDSMITH BROS.

Manufacturing Stationers & Printers.

77 Nassau St. Between John & Fulton Sts.

We Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Your "MONEY BACK" always prevails at the Big Stationery Store.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HYMAN TEPPER and JOSEPH WEINGARTEN, individually and as co-partners, trading as Tepper & Weingarten, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated February 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—RUDOLPH KLOPFER and MAX NUSSBAUM, individually and as copartners, doing business as KLOPFER & NUSSBAUM, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Klopfer, one of the above-named bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated December 30th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3rd, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SILVERMAN & SIEGEL trading as the RELIABLE CLOTHING CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that property belonging to the estate of the above bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Harry Osterman the trustee herein at public auction under the rules and practice of this court, by Charles Shongood at No. 539-541 Bway., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 18th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of all the right title and interest of the Bankrupts and trustee in bankruptcy to and to all the outstanding installment accounts appearing on the books of the said bankrupts.

Said books of account may be inspected at the office of Irving L. Kremer, attorney for trustee any day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. up to date of sale.

Dated N. Y., March 3rd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IRVING L. KREMER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Bway., New York City, (Manhattan.)

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE, located in the heart of business section of large Northwestern city, has following departments to sublet: Piece goods, embroideries, laces, dress trimmings, neckwear, jewelry, &c.; men's furnishings, gloves, hosiery, corsets; millinery, hair goods, notions and perfumes; splendid opportunity for right parties. X 208 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Jobs in ladies' crepe, silk, and cotton waists and dresses; also house dresses. Call after 10 A. M., Leader Mercantile Co., care S. J. Rosenzweig, 1,204 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED up-to-date silk dresses, with chiffon waists and taffeta skirts, in all assorted sizes and colors; immediate delivery. Cassatt Co., 158 West 23d St.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kisselhenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 900, Broadway Central Hotel.

EXCEPTIONAL LOT of fine check percales for sale very cheap; any quantity up to 5,000 yards. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking on wash dresses; prices from $1.00 to $5 each. 37 and 39 West 28th St., first floor.

SALESMAN.—Hair ornaments; New York, vicinity; commission. Columbia, 34 35th St., Brooklyn.

Factory plant, 14 machines, all improvements; rent cheap and to be sold cheap. Sang, Cohen & Reiman, 202 West 28th St.

BIG JOB OF HIGH-GRADE COTTON AND silk waists and wash skirts. 18 West 27th, 7th floor. Mad. Sq. 7078.

Ready to place orders on snappy Summer dresses, $2.75 up; mornings only. 12 East 32d St., 2d floor.

WILL LOOK AT SUITS from $5.50 to $7; coats, $3 to $5. Fifth floor, 120 W. 26th St.

Fellows, 31 Union Square, wants jobs children's dresses, misses', juniors' suits, coats.

FOR CHEAP cotton and Japanese silk waists see Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

JOBBER looking at silk and poplin coats, 27 West 24th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at silk coats, all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Bulk Sales Law in Kansas.

After one of the hardest campaigns it has ever engaged in, an eight years' fight, the National Association of Credit Men has been instrumental in having a bulk sales law passed in Kansas. This State has been for some time the only one in which there was no legislation of this kind to protect manufacturers and wholesalers. Credit men may obtain copies of the law by applying to the local office of the association, 41 Park Row. Those who desire copies of the recently enacted false statement act of West Virginia are also invited to draw upon the supply of the association. Both laws are of interest to manufacturers and jobbers in this city.

Crude Rubber Market Quiet.

Quiet has succeeded the activity in the local crude rubber market that followed the raising of the English embargo on shipments of plantation rubber to this country, and, in the opinion of one of the most experienced men in the market, the trade is in for a rather prolonged "breathing spell." Prices continue quite firm. Up-river fine, the best grade of Brazilian rubber, is now held here at 58½c a pound for spot shipment. It is held in Para at practically the same figure. Pale crêpe is held at 58d. a pound in London, against 62c here, while the English figure on smoked sheets is 29¼d. Here the asking figure is 65c. Stocks are none too heavy here, shipments of the plantation grades especially being hampered by the shortage of tonnage.

Customs Receipts Increase.

Customs receipts at the Custom House yesterday lacked less than $65,000 of reaching the $1,000,000 mark. As it was, they totaled $935,380, which was the biggest sum taken in duty collections in a single day since the European war began to affect importations here adversely. Duties on merchandise withdrawn yesterday from bonded warehouses in this customs district amounted to $183,031. Daily receipts of $500,000 in normal times are considered fair business, but for several days last week single day collections ranged above $800,000. Customs officials, who had taken it for granted that the Government's revenue was bound to fall off as the war progressed, said yesterday that they are both surprised and gratified with the showing made the past 10 days.

Dutiable Silk Imports Drop.

A sharp decline in the value of dutiable silk imports at this city in the five weeks ended Jan. 31 is shown in a report issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America. The total imports for the month were valued at $2,178,975, compared with $3,419,797 in January, 1914, the values of fabrics woven in the piece being $1,071,006 and $1,567,739, respectively. The only sizable gains for the month were shown in receipts of artificial silk yarns and silk bandings, including hatbands. Sharp declines were shown in imports of velvet or plush ribbons, silk ribbons, silk laces, and spun silk yarns, while lesser losses were shown in handkerchiefs, silk knit goods, silk clothing, and hatters' plush. There was also a sharp falling off in the value of the raw silk brought here during the month.

Looking Ahead on Carpets.

According to opinions expressed yesterday in the floor coverings trade, there is an absolute certainty that higher prices will be made on carpets and rugs for the Fall season, the opening of which is now about two months away. With the cost of the raw materials higher generally and the possibility of an acute shortage in coloring materials as a result of the English "blockade," makers of this merchandise see no other course open. On linoleums the situation is not quite so acute, though both linseed oil and wide burlaps are higher now than was the case last year. Cork is said to be more expensive. A fair business is passing now in rugs and carpets for Spring, and this is also true of linoleums and floor oilcloths. On the whole, the season has been a good one in both branches.

Steady but Not Spectacular.

The business which has been done this season in dress goods has been of a steady but not spectacular character. It will probably wind up as it has started. By some strange twist of conditions color has been playing an increasingly important part in the demand, and less than the usual attention has been given to the fabric itself. This probably may be set down to the fact that the fabrics which have sold well have been few. Gabardines, poplins, and serges about make up the list. In colors a strange tendency is noted. Dark ones seem to predominate, and the condition becomes more marked as time goes on. Where Copenhagen was the choice of the buyer earlier in the season a darker blue is now being asked for. The same holds good in tan, which was bought in light shades at first, and now inquiry is being made for nigger brown.

Cancellations Not So Heavy.

As the confirmations begin to come in to the men's wear selling agents, they find that revisions and cancellations are not as heavy as they thought at first would be the case. In a good many instances the sellers have their own wisdom to thank for this, inasmuch as they advised caution and did some revising on their own account when they had reason to believe that the buyer was speculating. On the whole the results attained so far this season have been satisfactory. The serge business fell off as it was predicted would be the case. But, on the other hand, the goods of less staple nature have done very well, and, in some instances, exceptionally so. The clothing salesmen will not take to the road very much later than usual, and the firm tone of the woolen market should help rather than hinder them in getting orders.

Many Ideas on Colors.

The Textile Color Card Association, which was incorporated recently for the purpose of getting out a standard set of colors, is busy sorting out and arranging the samples which have been sent in. The variance shown between colors that go under the same name is a surprising one. In some instances as many as twenty-one different shades are being sold under one name. It will be the task of the association to adopt standard colors from the samples submitted, so that when the card is finally issued there may be no confusion when a customer asks for one of the popular colors. In the samples received so far can, for instance, ranges from what is very nearly an all white to the deepest brown. There is the same dissimilarity shown in the sand shades. The Directors of the association will select what they believe is the best color of its designation and place it in their card.

Gray Goods More Active.

There was a little more activity in the gray goods market yesterday, but, the aggregate volume of merchandise disposed of was not great. Sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made for spot delivery at 5⅝ cents, and, while reports were current that these goods were to be had at 5¼ cents, they were said by well-posted persons to be untrue. On 39-inch 68-72s spot business was done at 4¼ cents, while a sale of 38½-inch 64-60s was reported at 3 11-16 cents. This figure was not general, the leading houses asking 3¾ cents. Business was also done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3½ cents for spot delivery. Sheetings and other convertibles were more active. Spot printcloth prices were:

29-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c 28½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c 39-inch, 60-52s...3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3⅞c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¼c

Some Inquiry from France.

Although factors in the piece goods market are inclined to the opinion that France and England will let no further contracts for uniform cloth here, there are other articles for which these two Governments may place orders. One mill man has an inquiry for a cloth which appears to be a low-grade shirting. A sample was given to him with the information, however, that it was a cloth to be used as a shroud in burying the dead. The quantity desired is 500,000 yards. Accompanying this request there was also a sample of French blue cloth submitted. The specifications called for a rather high-strength test. The latter, by the way, has severely handicapped the makers here, owing to the vague idea of just how the French go about testing their cloth. It is understood that they use a strip 1⅞ inches wide, but whether the pull is exerted across an inch of the cloth or not is unknown.

Garment Buying Tapering Off.

A noticeable lull in the buying of ready-to-wear garments for women has come about in this market, and the indications are that the initial buying of Spring lines is rapidly coming to a close. With Easter only a month off it behooves the retailer to do more selling than buying, and many of them report that they are doing a good business so far. As a proof of this, duplicate orders are beginning to appear in the cutters' mail. The wintry blasts of the last few days have not been looked on with favor here, for if there is one thing that will put an end to a good Spring season it is cold weather out of place. With the bulk of the advance buying done, several of the leading manufacturers report a better business in the aggregate than last year, though the individual orders were smaller for the most part. A good duplicate business is expected, and is dependent only on the weather. Some members of the trade are already showing models of a second Spring line.

STATUS OF ANGORA CLOTH.

Controversy as to Whether It Shall Pay Duty as a Lining.

A provision for Angora goat-hair cloth, appearing for the first time in the Tariff act of 1913, is responsible for a controversy between the Government and importers of linings used exclusively for men's coats. At a hearing before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for Rothfeld, Stern & Co., and other merchants, complained that Collector Malone is classifying the linings as "cloth and all manufactures of every description made by any process, wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat." This calls for a duty of 40 per cent. on the value of the goods.

The representative of the importing interests told the members of the customs tribunal that, under former tariffs, the linings had always been allowed to come in under the specific provision of the particular act, as "linings." The counsel maintained that the old practice should be adhered to under the present law, and the goods admitted at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for "coat linings." Charles D. Lawrence of the Department of Justice insisted that the Angora cloth provision was especially incorporated in the existing law for the purpose of including just such goods as the linings in question. The board reserved decision pending the filing of briefs.

THIS AD. IS WORTH $1

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

OVER $2 WORTH for OUR OFFER

Send One Dollar to your stationer and he will deliver to you this

VICTOR 5 IN 1 INKSTAND & 1,000 FLATT-ER CLIPS

Crystal Glass Double Inkstand.

Slide covers, (red & black,) pen & pencil racks, clip & pin trays, stamp holder. Flat & convenient for flat-top & low-roll desks; clean-cut, businesslike, dust-proof inkwell. Sold everywhere $1.25 & $1.50 each.

THE FLATT-ER CLIP

1,000 of these included. Light polished steel. Made flat to hold index cards in drawers. For attaching inclosures to letters. Flattest clip made. Regularly sells at 80c per 1,000.

COMPLETE OUTFIT $1

SEND TODAY. DON'T WAIT.

AT THESE STORES:

A. H. Sohl, 243 W. 42d & 147 E. 42d. W. Reid Gould Co., 41 Nassau; 111 B'way Fiedler-Hanau, Inc., 631 B'way, N. Y. C. Tower Bros., 23 W. 23d St., N. Y. C. H. A. Farnell & Co. 205 Montague St. Bklyn

GAIN IN RADIATOR PROFITS.

American Company Has Balance of 25 Per Cent for Common Stock.

The American Radiator Company's net profits in the year ended Jan. 31 were $2,289,075, as compared with $2,081,267 in the preceding twelve months. A balance of $2,079,075 remained after preferred stock dividends were paid, the equivalent of 25.39 per cent. on the junior shares. The surplus account was increased by $423,395, against $477,677 in the preceding year, making the total surplus $7,127,586.

President C. M. Woolley says in the annual statement that the company's foreign business showed a substantial increase until the war began, and therefore satisfactory progress was made by the branches abroad when conditions are considered. The report states that high interest rates at home curtailed new construction of buildings and affected the sale of heating equipment.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE L. MEAD, a dealer in granite monuments at 7 East Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $24,068 and assets $12,528.

A. KLEIN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Klein, trading as A. Klein & Co., jobber in clothing at 715 Broadway. Assets are $8,000, in stock.

PHILIP W. STRAUSS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip W. Strauss, trading as the Harlem Tobacco Company, jobber in tobacco products of 917 Brook Avenue.

JUDITH LENA STEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Judith Lena Stein, dealer in corsets and gloves at 5,044 Broadway. Assets are $800.

LOUIS COHN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Cohn, dealer in upholstery supplies at 121 East Eighteenth Street.

GORTELYOU INVESTING COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Judge Hough has designated William Allen referee in bankruptcy to have charge of further proceedings on an offer of composition made by the Gortelyou Investing Company, Incorporated, which has already been accepted by many creditors.

NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY of 533 East Seventy-ninth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $69,657 and assets of $16,886.

NATHAN TEPULSKY, manufacturer of waists and dresses at 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,647 and assets of $3,751.

TIERNAN S. COALE.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Tiernan S. Coale of 700 West End Avenue, formerly a stationer and printer.

MORRIS BUCHSBAUM.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew Henkel receiver for Morris Buchsbaum, butcher, of 511 Amsterdam Av.

SUPREME CHOCOLATE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver for the Supreme Chocolate Company of 33 Commerce Street, bond, $1,000.

LAMB PUBLISHING COMPANY, publisher and bookseller of 225 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Henry C. Quinby.

BENJAMIN VOLODAR, dealer in oilcloth and picture frames at 82 Hester Street, has assigned to Herrman J. Rubenstein.

SAMUEL SCHONZEIT, wholesale and retail dealer in poultry at 538 East Nineteenth Street, has assigned to Morris Quasha.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON.—Boston Bolt and Iron Company, voluntary petition; liabilities, $55,552, and assets, $46,185.

BOSTON.—Emil Zofnass, manager, voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,361; no assets of any value. He owes for money loaned on notes of the New York Mattress Company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Samuel E. Blinkenstein, Royal Tailoring Company, has filed a schedule in bankruptcy, giving liabilities at $16,773 and assets amounting to $11,989.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arnold, Edw. S.—Thompson Wood Finishing Co., $135.
Atlantic Phonograph Co.—City of N. Y., $247.
Allen, Philip S.—M. Leibowitz, $165.
Allaire, Henry C.—Clifferest Co., Inc., $384.
Abbott, Charles S.—City of N. Y., $476.
Actophone Co.—Same, $476.
American Sight Seeing Coach Co.—Same, $178.
American Sight Seeing Boat and Transportation Co.—Same, $185.
Appalachian Yearmber Co.—Same, $132.
Anderson Auction Co.—Same, $132.
Ascoe Realty Co.—Same, $132.
Associated Physicians' Life Preserver Co.—Same, $132.
Babcock, Winnifred—Oppenheim, Collins Co., costs, $108.
Braunstein, Jacob—M. J. Loewenstein, $439.
Batchis, Edmund—C. A. Hoagland, costs, $114.
Byrne, Anna A.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc., $222.
Buttner, Martha—Ebling Brewing Co., $2,301.
Banta, Floyd H.—Waldorf Mortgage Corporation, $260.
Bitzick, Nathan—L. Suydam, $2,188.
Cohen, William—General Fish Co., Inc., $189.
Cohen, Dudley H.—M. E. Brush, $1,216.
Cunningham, Annie—Stern, costs, $123.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.—H. S. Bunner, $7,046.
D'Anna, Giuseppe, guardian—John F. Stevens Construction Co., costs, $107.
Dennison, Mrs. Dolores—F. A. Goddard, $179.
Demarest, Elizabeth A.—H. Peiser, $150.
De Alzugaray, Jose B.—A. B. Bernstein, $180.
De Witt, Hugo—E. J. Kernfield, $119.
Dorack, Robert H., and Reuben Cohen.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $113.
D. A. Calhoun Contracting Co., Inc.—E. Davis et al., $510.
Eastern Asphalt Paving Co.—N. Y. Interurban Water Co., $745.
Edmead, Samuel F.—L. C. Hogan, $210.
Enginger, Contracting Co.—Barrett Mfg. Co., $424.
Frey, Isidor, Julius Bohm & Son, Inc., and Julius Bohm—F. S. Doremus, $114.
Fasser, Philip—C. Karsh, $161.
Ginsberg, Henry, and Louis Traub—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $220.
Hershfield, Lawrence H.—T. Edelman, $264.
Hroch, Mary—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $107.
Hirsch, Edward, Jr.—A. H. Cabpray, $3,198.
Hamel, Charles H.—A. J. Myers et al., $453.
Hannon, James S.—E. Hoffman, $5,544.
Holland Candy Exchange, Inc.—C. T. Chambers, $1,902.
Haberlein, Fred G., Julius Bohm & Son, Inc., albert D. Bohm, and Julius Bohm—F. S. Doremus, $106.
Independent Pneumatic Tube Co.—E. W. Bliss Co. $152.
J. and L. Moreland Co.—Joseph B. Friedlander Co., $144.
Kellogg, William—Greenwich Mills Co., $144.
Kibitzer, Publishing Co., Morris Wanderer & Mayer Schoenfeld—S. Pricker, $117.
Katzman, Samuel—L. C. Schwartz, $1,015.
Keane, Frank M.—Lawson Piano Co., Inc., $363.
Kelsher, James F.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $270.
Kick, Paul—American and European Forwarding Co., Inc., $300.
Long, Maurice, and Irwin Linsie—Van Zandt Jacobs Co., $104.
Lyman, H. Burdette—W. Telford, $483.
Loshinsky, Max—W. W. Smith, $403.
Same—Same, $504.
Same—Same, $358.
Same—Same, $521.
Mark, Jacob—L. V. Perrin et al., $180.
McCormack, E. J.—E. Kuhlmann et al., $1,380.
Manning, John B.—A. J. Schlessinger, $728.
Mitchell, Philip—Roth Bros., $940.
Madock, Charles—J. M. McCann, $266.
Malman, Adolph—Babcock Co., costs, $565.
Munder, William and Martha—I. Broslawsky, $1,274.
Macy, Sylvanus J.—H. P. Hall, $1,065.
Miller, Jacob—J. Siegel, $592.
M. J. & M. Blake, Inc.—J. H. Kircher et al., $123.
Moore, Alice L. D.—First National Bank of Bayonne, $5,612.
North American Wall Paper Co.—A. Quint et al., $522.
Nani, Anton—H. Harburger, $588.
New A Hone Razor Strop Co.—B. Schwartz et al., $177.
Owens, Geo. E.—" Borchard," $470.
O'Neil, Frank S.—S. Shaff, $373.
O'Rourke, Patrick—J. Poloso, $186.
Plotz, Meyer—J. B. Silo, $109.
Phillippi, Adelbert—H. Zimmer et al., $130.
Photon, Aleck—G. Coker et al., $416.
Phoenix Button Co., Inc.—A. E. Nathan, $375.
Partridge Realty Co.—P. H. Reilly, $489.
Quinn, Patrick J.—F. Hubner, $468.
Raynor, Samuel T.—G. H. Wilson, $341.
Russell, Henry J.—E. V. Harman, $160.
Rosenthal, Philip—H. Hayes, $1,083.
Rogers, Geo. A. and Catherine—Jos. Bauman et al., $158.
Reichert, Paul—R. E. McLear et al., $225.
Silverstein, Isaac—E. V. Harman, $157.
Steeplechase Park Co.—M. Holstein, costs, $103.
Spallone, Antonio—City of N. Y., $132.
Silverstein, Meyer—W. Rosenzweig, $129.
Schiffer, Henry E. J.—E. W. Janss et al., $188.
Samuels, Harry H.—G. W. Roberts, $568.
Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co. and Felix Prince—Century Bank of N. Y., $181.
Seventh St. Garage Co., Inc.—S. Fagen, $252.
Smith, Dora—M. Berkowitz, $773.
Steinholtz, Abraham—I. Itkin, $175.
Talsey, Abraham—J. Zimit, $1,140.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Empire Development Co. et al., $3,146.
Tiedemann, Fernando — Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $113.
Thompson, Hervey—H. Goldberg, $250.
Weiss, Joseph, and Arthur B. Cannon—Borough Realty Co., $716.
William T. Hookey Sons Co., Inc.—First Bridgeport National Bank, $164.
Watts, Samuel—Stollwerck Bros., Inc., $100.
Walters, Albert A.—W. Ewald, $220.
Weiss, Irving M.—C. Schefer et al., $157.
Wolf, Lewis; Zenobia Wolf, and Henry Raabe—F. B. Goodliffe, $376.
Waldorf, Astoria Chocolate Co.—" Powells," $678.
Wanderer, Jennie—H. Friedman, $223.
Same—Same, $241.
Zucca, Emil—M. Locatelli, $422.

In Bronx County.

Brennan, John, and Cecelia—M. N. Dobbs, $146.
Same—same, $383.
Erlacher, George, and Valentine Lorz—J. D. Tobias, $116.
Gernhardt, Joseph—L. Whitelaw et al., $857.
Henschel, M. Montefiore—R. S. O'Donnell, $866.
Hymes, Adelphine—E. D. Rodman, $1,285.
Loiacono, Salvator, and Michael S. Della—J. C. Bowden, $299.
New York House Wrecking Co.—J. N. Scarneo, $404.
Pampos, Basil—J. Jaburg, et al., $233.
Silverstein, Meyer—W. Rosenzweis, $129.
Vreeland, John J.—Kolesch & Co., $114.
Wellwood, John H.—M. Rogers, $449.
Wass, Julia—M. Soloway et al., $101.

FINANCE AND WAR.

The Annalist gives an analysis of trade conditions evolved from the European war. Every

GEN. WOOD DEFENDS AMERICAN LEGION

No Politics in It, He Declares, and It Has No Connection with Army as Yet.

REPLIES TO BISHOP GREER

Tells Critic That Implicating Him in Movement Was a Most "Audacious Misstatement."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Prompt response has been made by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East at Governors Island, to the request of the Secretary of War for all the information the former could obtain regarding the projected American Legion of 250,000 former soldiers, sailors, militiamen, and others.

Secretary Garrison this morning received a letter from General Wood, dated March 2, dealing with the subject, in which General Wood said he had no doubt that "some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, but I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it—certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here." General Wood denied that Colonel Roosevelt had ever communicated with him concerning the projected legion.

General Wood's letter, which was delivered to Secretary Garrison through General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, was not made public in its entirety, merely this extract:

No Connection with Army Yet.

"No one at these headquarters has, or has had, any official connection with the American Legion, so called, of which I sent you the details in my letter of Feb. 27, inclosing with it the circular relating to it. I find on inquiry that Mr. Roosevelt was asked to join at the time former Secretaries of War Wright, Stimson, and Dickinson were asked; also former Secretary Meyer of the navy and others. I believe that a number of them have joined. Mr. Roosevelt has never communicated with me concerning it, directly or indirectly.

"My connection is limited wholly to an interview two or three weeks ago with two gentlemen who were the founders of the movement, one a former officer of volunteers in the army, and the other an editor of one of the Ridgway magazines. Their idea was to build up throughout the country a list of men who had qualifications or training to make them useful in a military way in case a reserve should ever be established under legislative enactment which would make a reserve possible; or, in case a reserve should not be established, to have a list which in case of necessity would be useful to the Government, as it would give the addresses, names and qualifications of a large number of men.

"I have no doubt some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, but I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it—certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here.

"It has no connection with the army up to the present time, other than I have indicated to you. Johnston's (General Wood's aides) activities in connection with it have been purely unofficial. He simply aided them with suggestions concerning their list of special qualifications and talked the matter of the organization over with them. He appreciates fully the fact that he cannot take any official position in an organization of this sort. He has tried to steer them into a line of procedure which would fit in with the War Department plans. This has been purely in an unofficial and personal way."

Secretary Garrison also made public today telegrams he had received from Bishop David H. Greer, an American League to Limit Armaments, and General Wood, regarding the attitude of the former in opposition to any association of the army with the projected Legion. In the telegram of Bishop Greer, which was signed jointly by Morenay Williams and L. Hollingsworth Wood, speaking for the American League to Limit Armaments, protest was made to Mr. Garrison "against the activities of officers of the Army" in connection with influencing popular opinion regarding national defense. This telegram read:

"Most Audacious Misstatement."

"On behalf of the American League to Limit Armaments, and all those who believe in the civil administration of government, we protest against the activities of the officers of the Army of the United States in organizing civilians and attempting to influence public opinion in regard to the military forces of the country. We conceive that it is the duty of Congress, and not of the army, to determine how much and to what extent the military forces of the country shall be used or increased or decreased, and we submit that the activity of General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and of his aid, Captain Gordon Johnston, and of the other officers of the army, and the issuing from a recognized army headquarters of such propaganda as that of the American Legion is subversive of the interests of democracy and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America."

Bishop Greer's telegram was sent to General Wood, who this morning sent this telegram to Secretary Garrison:

"Bishop Greer's telegram to you and to the President, published in The New York Evening Post, just brought to my attention. I immediately called up and asked him his authority and he replied the press only. I informed him that his statements that propaganda had been issued from these headquarters is untrue, and demanded that he correct it, and he promised to do so. A more audacious misstatement, made without inquiries or investigation, has seldom come to my attention, and I have so informed the Bishop."

Secretary Garrison refrained from making any comment on the letter from General Wood, who is expected to send a more detailed report to the department, and would not indicate what the action, if any, the War Department would take in regard to the proposed American Legion.

CLERGYMEN INDORSE LEGION.

Applications for Membership Swamp the Office Force.

The American Legion continues to grow with every mail, and when the offices in the Maritime Building were closed for the day yesterday enough men, representing all parts of the United States, had applied for membership to make a full regiment of national defenders along the line favored by the organizers. Among the hundreds who wrote were many preachers. It will take half a dozen stenographers, all working overtime, to keep up with the correspondence of the Legion.

An offer of three troops of cavalry was telegraphed by Major L. R. D. Sayling of Minneapolis, Minn. He said that the command under him was made up of ex-soldiers "who can ride and shoot." Major Sayling also said he had received an offer of a motor car and an aeroplane for the Legion.

George N. Watson, Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans of Georgia, wired his approval, while Edward Anderson, Commander of the Florida Division of Spanish War Veterans, wrote that he was ready to give it his hearty support. John C. O'Connor, Vice President and Treasurer of the Law and Order Union of New York City, wrote that the Legion was all right, and added "we need a trained reserve of 1,000,000 men."

The Rev. O. F. Humphreys, rector of Holy Trinity Church, East Orange, N. J., wrote among other things that he had driven an automobile 10,000 miles last year, and that he was 50 years old, played tennis and squash, and was "a good chauffeur." Mr. Humphreys said he was ready to serve as chauffeur or chaplain or both. He also applied for membership for his son, 19 years old.

The Rev. Edward S. Stuckert, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Thirteenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, wrote expressing his hearty approval of the Legion. The Rev. T. G. Stewart, a retired negro chaplain of the army, wrote from Wilberforce, O., asking permission to get together an Ohio negro contingent to be made up of former United States soldiers. The Rev. Thomas E. Swan of Saginaw, Mich., applied for membership as a chaplain.

Another man it was said wrote that he was in position to get fifty aviators, each with a machine.

A great many women inquired by mail, telegraph, and telephone if they could be used as auxiliary to prepare and store an immense quantity of Red Cross supplies for use in the event of a national emergency. This proposal, it was stated, would be placed before the Executive Committee for action.

Concerning offers of money the Legion issued this statement yesterday:

The American Legion has received numerous offers of contributors and financial support from all parts of the country. We realize the splendid spirit which prompts these offers and appreciate them extremely. It is an invariable rule of the legion to accept only the 25-cent dues. Every member of the legion is on the same basis. Contributions are not received, and we desire to thank, through the press, those who have so kindly offered them as we are unable to make proper response to their letters on account of the overwhelming correspondence which has literally swamped our limited office force. Among others, Colonel Roosevelt offered a most substantial check, which was declined with thanks.

None of the officers of the Legion would comment on the disapproval of the organization as expressed by Bishop Greer, Rabbi Wise, and other prominent clergymen.

The American League to Limit Armaments gave out a copy of a protest against the organization of the American Legion, written by Darwin J. Meserole, and by Mr. Meserole mailed to President Wilson.

"I cannot believe that this project," Mr. Meserole wrote, "has the indorsement or sanction of the present Administration. If it has not, the act of the army and navy officials connected with the scheme seems to me to be a gross breach of etiquette or worse. As one citizen, I protest against such use of the power and influence of the army and navy and property of the United States."

General Wood said at Governors Island that he had not then received the letter written to him by Bishop Greer. Previously Bishop Greer had said that the General might make it public if he cared to. Beyond this the bishop made no comment on the controversy over the Legion. He may have something to say today, it is said.

ROB BOX OF GOLD ON SHIP.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Find $2,400 Taken from $250,000 Shipment.

When Kidder, Peabody & Co. opened a box of gold coin received in a shipment of $250,000 from London on Monday they found a corner of the wooden cover neatly broken out and $2,400 in double eagles missing from a bag beneath the opening.

The bag had been slashed its full length and a few coins remained, indicating, apparently, that the thief had been too fearful of detection to complete his work. The hole in the cover was just about wide enough to admit a man's four fingers.

The theft was reported at once to the American Line, whose steamer, the New York, brought in the gold, and an inquiry was ordered by cable to the London office of the company. At the American Line office here inquirers yesterday found that nothing appeared to be known about the loss. The bankers, too, refused to say anything about it. Here, however, are the facts, in so far as they are known on this side of the Atlantic:

The thief got into the box either before the gold was delivered to the steamship or while it was being deposited in the ship's strong room. The box was surrounded by a number of iron bands, which held a sheet of heavy tin in place over the top. The tin cover was nailed to the box at the ends, and it was not noticed that the nails were missing from one end until the box was opened in the banking office here.

The tin had been bent back and a piece knocked out of the wooden lid with a heavy blow. After the gold was removed the operator bent the tin cover back into place, and it was made further secure from notice by the weight of other boxes put on top of it. The box when taken off the ship in New York was in one of the lowest tiers of the pile of boxes of gold.

The bankers will not suffer any loss. If the company is not able to recover the coin, the value will be made good from the insurance taken out upon the shipment.

FOUR TRIALS THE LIMIT.

Justice Deferred Becomes Injustice, Says Flushing Court.

Four trials are enough for a damage suit, according to a decision handed down by Justice Benedict in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday, who declined to set aside a verdict of $400 obtained by James Gnecco of Flushing, who was run down and injured by an automobile owned by Hans Pederson of Huntington. Verdicts running into the thousands of dollars were obtained on the three previous trials. In his decision, allowing the fourth verdict to stand, Justice Benedict said:

"It is an axiom that justice never tires, but it is equally true that justice deferred frequently becomes injustice. It is time this wasteful litigation was at an end."

COURT BARS CHILD WITNESS

Mildred Little Not Allowed to Testify Against Mother.

On learning that Mildred Little was only 14 years old, Justice Clark, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday barred her from the courtroom and refused to let her testify against her mother in a divorce suit brought by her father, Thomas J. Little of 121 Quincy Street.

The lawyer for Mr. Little insisted that the girl was the only witness of her mother's alleged misconduct. Justice Clark said he never would allow the plaintiff to prove the charges against his wife by the testimony of the daughter while he sat for the term in that court, and informed the attorney that he would have to choose between an adjournment of the suit for two months or the action would be dismissed. The lawyer accepted an adjournment and the court so ordered.

The Littles have four children, of whom Mildred is the eldest. They were married in 1896.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for fire telegraph expert will be issued until 4 P. M. on March 16. The salary is $3,000 a year. Candidates must show at least five years' experience in making, operating or constructing telephone-telegraph signal equipments in connection with fire alarm telegraph apparatus. They must be reasonably familiar with auxiliary alarm service, automatic alarms and electrical supervision of sprinkler systems. The minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

The commission announces for March 10 and 11 a competitive examination for junior chemist in the departmental service, for both men and women. Particular attention is invited to the needs of the service for eligibles in the subjects of biological chemistry and pharmaceutical chemistry, recent examinations having failed to produce sufficient eligibles in these branches. Competitors will be examined in general chemistry, elementary physics, French and German, practical questions on each optional subject chosen, and education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course at a college or university of recognized standing, or the fact that the applicant is a senior student in such an institution and expects to receive his or her degree within six months from the date of the examination, is a prerequisite. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Dallas Flannagan of New York City was admitted to practice.

789—M. G. Cohen v. U. S.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

818—O. P. Newman v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

163—Cuno H. Rudolph v. Lynchburg Inv. Corpn.—Argument commenced.

165—Producers' Oil Co v. L. Hansen.—Submitted.

166—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. v. F. M. Conarty.—Submitted.

167—O. R. Robinson v. B. & O. R. R.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today—167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 177.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

US<Fidelity & Dep Co. Fong Ping Ngor<US. Hotchkiss<Nat City Bank. US<Hom Lin. Un Cop Sec Co< Amalg Cop Co.

N Y Dock Co<D, L & W R R. D, L & W R R<N Y Dock Co. Everett, Clarke & B< Alpha Port Cement Norton Co<Byers. Evans<Hall Print Pr.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Gillette<Press Pub Co. Williams<Yates. Higgins<Penn R R. Schamansky<Penn RR Tide W Oil Co<Globe Indem Co. Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros. Sharon<Mason & H Co. Ovavage<Phila & Rdg, &c, Co. US<Scofield Co. Devlin<Hallenbeck, &c, Co. Herbst<Fowler. Corse<Alpha Port Cement Co.

Shapiro<NY Rys. Plaza Rubber Co<Auto Tire Co. Waldo Granite Wks< Thompson S Co. Young<Leader Pub Co. US<Casualty Co. Joffe & G Bldg Co< Clinton Pk, &c, Co. Watson-Stillman Co< Mosaic Tile Co. Rubin<Borden's C M. Rice<NY, NH & HRR.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Penhale<C RR of N J Robinson<Van Riper, Robinson<VanoscopeCo

Westheimer<Penn R R Koehler<Irvin.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on—Hiram Walker & Sons<Goldberg. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—R. 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Esperanza.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Irving I Wks<Hebberd & Wenz, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 312 at 9:30 A. M. Naturalization.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Housel, exr., v. Smith, ind., &c., et al., aplts.; Drucker, exr., aplt., v. Manhattan Ry. Co. et al., dfts and Grodzinski.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

People v. Christman, aplt., people v. Bryant, aplt.; people v. Stilwell, aplt.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed.

McCabe aplt., v. Miller, Supt. Bldgs., Lenahan, aplt., v. Griffenhagen, register.; Knoener, aplt., v. Johnson, Fire Comr., New York State Construction Co., aplt., v. City of New York; Egan, aplt., v. Board of Education, City of New York; Lyford, rspt., v. Winters, aplt., McWhirter, aplt., v. Bowen.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People v. Vigorito, aplt.—Motion for order direction abatement of appeal granted.

Hajek Bros. Co., v. Theo. Starrett Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Harper, Inc., v. City of Newburgh et al., aplts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Sackheim, admr., aplt., v. Pigueron.—Motion for leave to file brief granted.

People v. Shiltane, (alias Harry Shields,) aplt.—Motion for judgment of affirmance without argument denied, but appeal set down for argument on March 16, 1915.

People v. Campanelli, aplt.—Motion for reconsideration of application for compensation denied.

People v. Buenemsegno, aplt.—Motion for enlargement of time granted on condition that appeal be brought on for argument on March 15, 1915.

Wadsworth et al., aplts., v. Hinchcliff et al.—Motion to add to calendar denied.

McElroy v. Bordens Cond. Milk Co., aplt.—Motion to withdraw appeal denied.

Toms, aplt., v. Town of Newtane.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal denied, and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Burns, admr., aplt., v. City of New York.—Motion to amend remittitur granted by consent.

Parjeon, aplt., v. Indian Territory Oil Co. et al.—Motion for amendment of return granted, with $10 costs.

Loomis et al. aplts., v. New York C. & H. R. R. Co.—Motion for order amending leave to apply to Appellate Division heretofore granted The appellant may apply to the Appellate Division for such amendment of the order as that court sees fit to make.

Second National Bank of the City of New York, aplt., v. City of New York.—Motion for reargument denied.

DAY CALENDAR.

Andrews<Dresser. Bissel<Myton. Albany Hospital< Albany Gilan Soc. Young<Syracuse, Binghamton & N Y R R Co.

Brannen<Un St'k Y'ds Melton<Fullerton Weaver Realty Co. Borough Dev Co<Harmon. Gorman<B H R R Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—For hearing appeals from Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Greenberg<Greenberg. Bonnefond<Bonnefond. Deval Co of Am<So Pac Co. Sinclair<Keane. Kuhre<Atlas Safe & Mach Trucking. Mut Say Bk<Saraghan. Title G & T Co<Azoy. Kahn<Cazelar. Reader<Gallagher. Re Ellis. Morant<De Koven. Kemmerich.<CNY. Cobre Gr Co Co<So Pacific Co. Leigh<Yeager. C J Mausette Co< Dyer Sons L B Co. Shanley<Prickett. Melee<Stand Con Steel MacDonald<Cassidy. Quinsbure<Riley. Walter<Walter. Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng Con. Re Coleman. Binney & Smith Co< Margolin. Heyneman<Kobler. Cohen<Grant Silk Mfg. Biondi<Bronx News Pub. Kraus<Kraus. Emig Ins Sav Bk< Corduke. Goodman<Bassett. Grodsky<Grodsky. Alterson<Alterson & Rothman. Re Sterne. Consol El Lamp Co< Elbright Co. Gable F Hoch & Eye< West El H Curl. Greenwich Sav Bk< Gardiner. Philipson<Smith. Shea<Reinhart. Abraham<Am Exch Nat'l Bk. Windham Realisation Co<Kennelly. Sugerman<Kenyon. Re Jones. 12th Ward Bk<Blum. Union Sq Con Co< H Fish Corp. Woytisek<Grulikshank.

Nonotuck Silk Co< Case<Nassau RR. Berkon<Frost. Hall & Co<Littauer. Schleicher<Singer Sew Mach Co. Horowitz<Schoin. Cioffi<Fox. Gaffe<Sieghardt. Rollensky<F H Kaibfleisch Co. Posey<Lozier. Pharmacists<Skin. Elkyn SS Corp<Lechtman, (2.) Deluvic<G Dempsey Co Koffler<Fid & Dep Co Rosalind Rty Co< Western Ins Co. Same<St Paul Fire, &c, Co. Guggenheimer<Dalberg. Lorinez<Dupont. Levy<Eagle Syrup Water. Lobel<same. Levine<Odeon Amuse. O'Hara<Jacobs & Davies. Kreshinsky<Piser. Sandwich Mfg Co<Am Hay Co. J Caselberg & Son< South. Nat Discount Co< Merwin.

Re Bell. Rosenberg<NY Rys. C Jacobs F Co<Dunbar Rity Co. Friedman<NY Rys. Tieser<same. Romano<Mitchell. Jourdan<Crescent Del Co. Kaplan<NY Rys (2 acts.) Rush<3d Av RR. Greco<Wentruger. Delury<Linch. Reardon<Hearn. McManus<Burns. Goldstein<Goldstein. Bloch<Int R T Co. Feber<Blumberg. Rose<Fid & Dep Co. Gordon<N Y Rys. Post<Smith. Sonnenstein<S & R Frame Mfg Co. Kiel<Trum. Disanto<Underpinning & F Co. Friscia<N Y Rys. Ader<Joline. Raisler<Brandi. Wolf<Adelson. Stevely<Consumers' Brew Co.

Grossman<NY, NH & H RR. (2 acts.) Haas<Postal Trans S. Farber<Martin. Mehlinky<Martin. Deutsch<Consol Tel, &c, Co. Glamber<Hanta. Casey<McMullan, Snare & Triest Co. Stieco<B H R R. Goldstein<New Taxicab, &c, Co. Lapiano<Eastern SS Co. Cutrano<Bradley Cont Co. Verdeshi<N Y Rys. De Vito<same. Olsen<McMullen. Pedro<Crimmins Con. Aunchman<Leggett. Rines<Deutsch. Felick<I R T.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lasch<NY Life Ins Co. Simon<Horvath. Ruby<Windsor Land & Imp Co. J Scheuer Co<Greenberg.

Rehm<Manda. Henry<Mulligan. Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Musgrave<Birch. Fetner<Freidin. Murphy<Gudt. Kebart<Strysower. Richter<Benjamin. Werner<Bishop. Weill<Nolan. Garden Garage Co< Kaufman. Chrzanowska<Corn Ex Bank. Richards<Held. Naughton<White Co. Cohen<Schoenherr.

Hanson<Hanson Fur Co. Stoddard<Durgan. Finkelstein<Steel. Feinberg<Shimm. B'klyn Struct Steel Co <Lechtman, (2 acts) Goffe<Thomson. Rockdale L & I Co< Ball. Burns<Y Weber Co. Goldsmith<Meyer. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.
PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.
PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Sachs<Porges —Harold H. Herts. Munroe<Compagino Francise, &c., (2)—Nathan H. Stone. Barron<Chapman—Joseph C. Levi. Seaman's Bank for Savings<Civic Centre Co.—Charles A. Moran. Rochlin<Frye—William S. Bennett. Martin<Simon—Horance E. Demning. Lockwood Co.<Midville Realty Co.—Archibald E. Baxter.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<50 Broad St. Co.—James R. Sheffield. Smith & McNeils<Robinson—William M. Chadbourne. Greenberg<Bklyn Heights RR—Safford A. Crummey. German Sav Bk< United Boros' R. E. Co.—Gilbert H. Montagne.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Re Hohme McLaughlin-Winston H. Hagan.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Viesen<Mitchell—James A. Foley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Nettie Hechter<Barats & Hechter—Max C. Kaplan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Eldt<Terrett. Speidell<Speidall. Joseph<Joseph. Hughes<Bickmore. Gifford<Wenigmann.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Fahey<Hay F'dry & Iron Works. Freemorgen<Columbia Wax Prod Co. Linden<Schlaier Eagle Wr Ir Wks. Seidman<Advine Const Co. Reinhardt<Bottenus. Meyer<Meyer. Kuoak<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co. Meikle<Rodgers & Hagerty. Goldstein<I R T. Coburn<Keeny. Olsen<McMullen. Pedro<Crimmins Con. Aunchman<Leggett. Rines<Deutsch. Felick<I R T.

Highest number reached in regular order, 152.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Campbell< Hawes—John J. Hynes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Luhrman<Boston Ry. Flpstein<Werbelosky. Pfuntkesky<Harrington Co. People<Statterman. Same<Le Rose. Same<Williamit (2.) Same<Roma. Same<Coppetta. Velden<Coleman. Re Huber.

Johnson<Connolly. V Patten<Nase R R. Dumne<same. Scott<Witt. Tuober<McGratty. Schmitz<Wetzina. Williams<N Y & Q Co Power Co. Katzner<Wiesen. Rintelen<Schaefer. Smith<Langer.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Seinfel<Hickey. Schaeffer<Connor. Jolly<Klaw (2.) Howell<Gerhardy. Wagner Co<Jeffords. Re Riverdale Av (Taber.) Same (DP 81-82.) McGrath<McGrath. Olsen<Stout. Meyer Bros<Marshall. Sunshine<Sunshine. Gruber<Gruber. Michaelson<Michaelson. Ehrenberg<Ehrenberg. Branstiver<Poneman. Conner Bros<Wilson Holding Co. Schaeffer<Schaeffer. Kaplan<Kaplan. Kruger<Greenwaldt.

Isaacowits<Dean Holding Co. Fischer<Fischer. Boyce<Hopson. Staniskie<Erie RR. Re Silver Lake Reserv Re Grymes (Whitlock) Peters<Peters. Serota<Gt West Cas. Sunshine<Sunshine. Cicio<Cicio. Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom. Gurian<Goldsmith et al. Creighton et al<Jenkins et al. Davidson<Lippman. Wiesner<Fairchild Sons, Inc. Monroe<Musica et al. Rich Assets Collect Co <Morse et al. Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Beck<Schwartzschild. Kline<Kline. Nat'l Radiator<Kraus Co. Spurdle<Spurdle. Kantize<Kingsbre. Morville<Morville. Moorhus<Moorhus. Carlin<Carlin. Connelly<Feely. Eastabrooks<Eastabrooks. Thompson<Young. Hall<House of St. Giles.

Berman<Berger. Tillinger<Tillinger. Feldman<Becker. Dollard<Whowell. Marino<Goudier. Grillo<Velotta. Kahler<Kahler. Mauro<Mauro. Hilt<Hilt. Genualdi<Degan. Klein<Bandler. Yonkers<City Invest Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call.

Mets et al<Eagle Sav & Loan Co. Bashist<Bashist. Amos et al<Eagle S & Loan Co. (5.) Morton<Morton. Koster<Weisheit. Valyer<Wattword. Balms<Balme. Rath<Temple. Carter-Black & Ayres <Bell-Junius. Macon<Macon. Davidson<Lippman. Lockwood<Bedell Co. Edison<Edison. Gillman<Wallman. Kirchner<Gimpel. Murphy<Leonard. Sasowsky<Snediker Const Co. Traub<Traub. Harris<Brody. Isenberg<Isenberg. Doudera<Doudera. Holland<Holland. Schwartz<Lirock, Inc. Kaplan<Kaplan. Palermo<Palermo. Farkas<Farkas. Leier<Leier. Rolstar Paint & Dec Co<Id Av Rty & Bdg

Berry<Travis. Burke<Eagle S & L Co. McIntyre<Miner. De Kalb Hold Co<Mad Theatre Co. Ginsberg<Ginsberg. Leary<McNulty. Oxenberg<Saiderwich. Suydam<Nuvean Rty Co. Jacobson<Stolow. Turner<Hatkin. Grossman Bros et al< Boro Oper Corp. Hershowitz<Feinstein. Acker and ano<Eagle Savgs & L Co. Muttram<Muttram. Nagely<Nagely. Realty Assoc<United Realty Assoc. Stewart<Everitt. Boskin<Krauss. Greenfield<Fosbell. Finkelstein<Schwartz. Strogatz<Strogatz. Barr<Jackson. Re Pub Serv Const, (1st Dist.) Caprio<Italia.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1888.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays, if not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Mayo<Un Cities Rty. Murphy<Mannix. Mule<Boston Ins Co. Magnolia<Padolsky. Schantz<Schmitt. Rosenberg<B H RR Co. Feustel-East<Cost. Jackson<McLean. Clement<Clement. Mohrenough<Radley Steels Con Co. Judson<Int R T. Hanly<Cohen. Parrell<Jordan. Brownstein<Wicke. Esposito<Martino. Epstein<Zwiren. Manz<O'Grady et al. Davidson<Griffith Inv. Same<Val Y & W Co. Jamman<Bklyn E D Terminal. Wright<Goodwin Sons et al.

Coffey<Coffey. Feinberg<Necke. Harrigne<Cassen. Fedelman<St Dean Rty Co. Hewlett<Ritter Conly Mfg Co. Prendergast<B H RR. Welt<same. O'Gara<Nassau RR. Samuel<Naumberg. Marcus<Goldstein. Finn<Edison Elec Ill. Cunningham<Nass RR Okuin<Bklyn Vault L. Ripkin<Nass RR. Klein<B, Q Co & S RR Nunez<Rubens. Falk<B H RR. Hoffman<Krumholz. Oletto<Ritchie & Co. Gibson<Namm & Son. Terry<B H RR. Geller<Mornat Rty.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Dixon<Fargo. Howett<B H RR. Vocco<Nassau RR. Zitomersky<B H RR. O'Hara<Robinson. Bruno<Lewis. Falk<B H RR. Margolin<Collec Hold. Pipitone<Munson Line Daly<Franklin Cont'g Co et al. Dow<Ryan Con Co. Miller<Nass RR et al. Nagle<C I & B RR. Byrnes<Fitzgerald. Colangelo<B H RR. Schapiroff<Colgan. Emly<B H RR. Dewhurst<Robbins D Dock Co. Ogey<Chelsea Fibre Mills. O'Connor<Allen. Guider<Bartlett Haywood Co. Kuriyma<Davis.

Eisenberg<Hoermann. Cambria<Van Brunt St & Erie Basin RR. Fox<Mann Beach Est et al. Johnson<Koerner Const Co. Donegan & Redmond< B H RR et al. Otis<Heidelberger. Doyle<N Y Rys Co. Spiener<B H RR. Ryan<Gilbert Box Co. Tuohy<Kane. Tippett<Broad SS Co. Tartikoff<Eisenberg. Ellis & ano<Wigderson. Zeitz & ano<Cook et al. Weiss<Ward Bread Co Lederer<B H RR et al Wodaysky<Duisburg. D'Angelo<Reynolds et al. Webb<NY Rys Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5069.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Margaretha Scheidt, Annie Whitmore. Accts. in estates of: George Franklin, Bertha Grambs, Frederick Wendell, John Murphy, John Wortman, Mortimer Cogswell, Frank Weisensee.

William B Winslow, James P Surpless, Marie Kuntz, Sol Marks, Samuel Lippman, Mary Smith, Mary Sullivan. Estates of: Thomas J Keefe, William A Ginger, George M O'Hare.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J.

Ginsberg<Krakower. Barber<Rosensweig. Cohen<B H RR. O'Gorman<Morrisey. Relerson<Carlson. Zenna<Emp Pipe Bend & Sub RR.

Flanagan<Harden Con Johanson<Naa El RR. Bogue<same. Richardson<B H RR. Schechtman<B, Q Co.

Reserve calendar marked ready and passed until March 8.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.

Kirchhoff<Waldo. Dietz<Dets. Bailey<City of Yonkers. Wayland<Hardie. DeFago<Vitagliano. Carlough<Westch Co Brew Co. Donato<Metzler. Same<Pickens.

Metzler<Ebbinger Baking Co. Hamm<B H RR.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Collins<Kelly. Ely<Irving. Alieri<Rinehart & DCo Meletick<Rudolph.

Hettling, as admx<J B Kleinert R Co. Whalen<Lather. Crotty<Crotty Bros et al. Krzykoska, an infant< Balcom.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Grogan<Maxwell Brisco Co. D H Smith, Inc<Yonkers RR Co. Applegate<Taylor. Jennings<same. Boyle<Town Eastch. Yard<Wetherill. Bradley<NY, NH & H Isola<Garofano. Tomke<Meyer (2.) Pearsall<O'Hern. Rosenberg<NY Rys Co Jackson<C New Roch. Conklin<N Side Stor Warch Co. Griffith<Cupples. Noworeski<NYC & H R RR Co. Oglesby<Cockran. Lacativa<Gelardi. Yacewicz<Gollick & Smith. Austen<Mastron. Zepiela<Howard. Bencsatz<Hastings Pav Co. Stell<Barnett (2.) Highest number reached on regular call, 895.

Donnelly<NYC & H R RR Co. Fletcher<Yonk RR Co. Libson<Riker & Hag. Yonkers Brew<Gabli. Hansen<Gas Eng & P. Vezio<Smith. Dalrymple<Muller. Nickerson<El Silicon. Deverill<Wh Pl Home Laundry Co. McLavy<NYC & H R RR Co. Mastrobuno<Jackson, Inc. Monohan<Shipway. Coppinger<Union Rty Co of NY. Rose<Int R T Co. Stapleton<Int R T Co. Posner<Dutchess Fire Ins Co. Collins<Pitts Con Co. Cullen<Fed Sugar Ref. McCormick<Yonk RR. Fiore<Moore.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is required that the name of trial counsel be filed with the Clerk in Part I. before the calendar is made up.

No case will be held for the engagement of counsel unless his name has been filed with the Clerk.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, Calendar Rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Grawin<L I RR. Pepcheskey, an inf< L I RR et al. Miller<Burns Bros. Mahon<Ocean ER Corp Huppert<Weil et al. Petrowitch<Konrad. Sharkey<NY & Q C Ry

Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same trial counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:51|Sun sets..5:55|Moon rises..9:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:25	9:54	3:27	3:51
Governors Island	9:33	10:01	3:50	4:05
Hell Gate	11:26	11:51	5:30	5:45

Arrived—Wednesday, March 3.

SS Edward Pierce, Copenhagen, Feb. 4.
SS United States, Christiansand, Feb. 18.
SS La Flandre, Rotterdam, Feb. 6.
SS Taormina, Naples, Feb. 17.
SS Rinaldo, Hull, Feb. 10.
SS Semantha, Antilles, Feb. 24.
SS Juan, Jamaica, Feb. 25.
SS Gibraltar, Boston, Feb. 21.
SS Louise, Bluefields, Feb. 15.
SS Coronal, San Juan, Feb. 24.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Feb. 28.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 25.
SS Millinocket, Philadelphia, March 2.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo, Feb. 19.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, March 1.
SS Buenaventura, Swansea, Feb. 18.
SS Mundale, Cardenas, Feb. 24.
SS Colorado, Galveston, Feb. 24.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, March 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Poolster	Port Talbot	Feb. 9
Belgrano	Salbon	Feb. 18
Hawaiian	Cristobal	Feb. 20
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Feb. 12
Terschelling	Amsterdam	Feb. 12
Llama	Shields	Feb. 16
Yaguez	Puerto Rico	Feb. 24
Marquette	London	Feb. 20
Oceana	Bermuda	Mar. 2
Gurth	Shields	Feb. 16
Camagney	Ft de Mexico	Feb.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Fifth Avenue Lease Involving Portion of Frederick W. Vanderbilt Property—Buyers for Two West Side Dwellings—$355,700 for Yung Realty—Builders Buy Bronx Block Front.

An important Fifth Avenue lease involving part of the plot under improvement by Arnold, Constable & Co. for their new home and several good investment sales in the Bronx, combined with a large auction offering in the Vesey Street salesroom, made a fairly active realty market yesterday.

The Fifth Avenue lease reveals the fact that the Arnold, Constable building, now under construction on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, formerly occupied by the Frederick W. Vanderbilt home and other buildings, will not cover the entire plot, as originally stated. The 30-foot inside frontage adjoining the Union League Club will be improved with a separate two-story structure, which has been leased through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for the dry goods firm to a retail house at the rate of $50,000 a year. Mr. Elliman said he was not at liberty to give the name of the tenant.

The main Arnold, Constable building will, therefore, have an avenue frontage of 92.10 feet and will be but six stories high instead of eight stories, as formerly announced. The low building to the south will permit of windows in the main building on that side, which will have a depth of 175 feet.

Two West Side Dwellings Sold.

Mrs. William F. Seamans has sold to an investing client of Pease & Elliman 11 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story-and-basement brownstone private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100. The property is assessed at $60,000.

Thomas & Son have sold for Earle C. Bacon to a client for occupancy the three-story-and-basement private dwelling 475 West 140th Street, on a lot 18 by 100 feet.

Yung Realty Sold for $355,750.

The sale of thirteen tenement houses, comprising the Yung estate, offered at partition sale yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day, attracted considerable interest and many bidders. They brought a total of $355,750, their assessed value being $371,000.

Two parcels went higher than the city assessments, one being the five-story building on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, assessed for $39,000, which was bought by Stephen J. Duffey, a tenant there, for $50,050, and the other on the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 132d Street, a five-story building, assessed for $40,000, and purchased for $40,400 by James S. Corrigan.

The four tenements at 624 to 630 Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of 142d Street, went to Henry J. Schumacher for $82,900. The assessed value is $85,000. James Corrigan also bought for $41,000, equal to the assessment, the tenement at 2,140 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of 166th Street.

Operators Buy on West 25th Street.

The Katherine E. Fitzpatrick estate has sold to the D. H. Jackson Company, operators, 242 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story building on a lot 15 by 80 near Seventh Avenue. William A. White & Son negotiated the sale.

Builders Buying Bronx Lots.

The feature of the Bronx market, which continues active in all its branches, was a $200,000 trade by the Macy Construction Company, Silverberg & Shiran, who sold to William Goldstein and Norbert B. Light the two five-story flats on the southeast corner of 150th Street and Tinton Avenue. The structures, which were completed about two months ago and are well tenanted, occupy a plot fronting 75 feet on the avenue and 120 feet on the street.

In exchange the buyers gave the entire block front on the west side of Leggett Avenue between Fox and Beck Streets, 250 by 105. Four five-story apartment houses will be erected on the site by the buyers. Gettner, Simon & Asher represented Macy & Co. in the trade.

Richard H. Scoble has sold for James T. Murray to a builder, the plot 50 feet by 80 feet on the west side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, about 230 feet north of 184th Street. This property has been in the Murray family for over fifty years.

Jacob Reich sold to Peter Corell for investment 2,670 and 2,674 Valentine Avenue, two five-story new law tenements, each on a plot 40 by 83 feet. Morris Sax negotiated the sale.

A Brooklyn-Connecticut Trade.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company sold for Fred Smith a 140 acre farm with stock, tools, and buildings, situated in Killingworth, Conn., to Horatio Pyne, who gave in payment the store and flat property 746 and 748 Gravesend Avenue, near Sixteenth Avenue, on a plot 30 by 100 feet.

Recent Buyers.

Robert Cools is the purchaser of 661 East 164th Street, sold by Emily Zorer through Richard Dickson. The premises consist of a two-story private dwelling.

The Epros Realty Corporation (Raymond S. Rahman) is the buyer of the plot 75 by 100 feet on the south side of 192d Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

August Eitzen is the buyer of the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 180th Street, sold recently by Susan Devin.

Phelan Bros. are the purchasers of the plot of ten lots on the Concourse and Ryer Avenue, 146 feet north of 182d Street. The property fronts 100 feet on the Concourse and 150 feet on Ryer Avenue, being 180 feet in depth. Apartment houses will be erected.

$80,000 Brooklyn Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by W. T. McCarthy for a four-story apartment house, 72 by 100 feet, to be erected on the east side of Ocean Avenue, 192 feet 10 inches north of Albermarle Road, Brooklyn, by Wolfinger & Lasberg of New York. The building will cost $80,000.

Mortgage Loans.

Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged a five-year extension of the mortgage at 72-76 Walker Street, corner of Cortlandt Alley, for $100,000 at 6 per cent. interest. The Noyes Company has also secured a replacement of the $90,000 mortgage at 597 Broadway for the Five Hundred and Ninety-seven Broadway Corporation at 5 per cent. interest.

Antique Dealer Moves Uptown.

Horace S. Ely & Co. has leased for the Land Brokerage Company the store at 507 Madison Avenue to Frans Middelkoop, a dealer in antiquities who has been located at No. 19 East Sixteenth Street, for the last twenty-six years.

Another Restaurant for Times Square Section.

Peter De Prato, who formerly conducted a restaurant at 107 and 109 West Thirty-eighth Street, has leased from the Federal Estates Company the four-story and basement building 25 by 100 at 110 West Forty-fourth Street. The lease, which was negotiated by J. Arthur Fischer, is for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $50,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the structure by the lessee.

School Leases Central Park West Corner.

Solomon Schinasi has leased for a term of years to the New York School of Music and Arts the five-story dwelling at the north corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fifth Street.

The building has a frontage of 40.8 feet on Central Park West and 50 feet on Ninety-fifth Street, and will be extensively altered for the school which is at present located at 58 West Ninety-seventh Street. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Real Estate Management Company have leased for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company the building at 204 Bowery to Joseph Clubok for a term of five years.

Henry B. Riecke has leased the buildings 353 and 355 West Thirty-seventh Street for The Hermitage Company for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $52,000.

Robert F. Bonsall has leased for Elliott Cross the five-story and basement building, 67 Barclay Street, to Bogert & Hooper, for a long term of years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Eliza J. Arkenburgh the store and basement at 1,985 Broadway to the King Tire Company.

The six-story flat at 60 to 62 King Street, near Varick, has been leased for five years by A. Orza for the Gerbereaux Company to Frank Berruppa.

The Lewis H. May Company leased for A. Gussow the new Ostend Hotel, fronting on the ocean at Ostend, Far Rockaway, L. I., to the Ostend Hotel Company.

The large building at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue has been leased for a term of years by the New York Central Railroad to the Aimone Galleries for a retail establishment. The Aimones conducted a wholesale office for thirty-seven years at 430 East Twenty-third Street.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Cocks & Willets have leased the Howard M. Cowperthwait place at Glen Cove, L. I., to Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., and one of the cottages on the Lloyd S. Bryce estate at Roslyn, L. I., to Gordon Auchincloss.

Fish & Marvin have leased the country estate of Herbert Caleith in the Scarsdale tract at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., to Dr. Richard Lewisohn of New York. The property consists of about eight acres and a large residence. They also have leased the James Jones estate property at Greenburgh, Westchester County, to Bern Budd of New York, and to S. W. Peck of New York the Towle Homestead at Brevoort Farm, Rye, N. Y.

The property, which is directly on the Sound, contains ten acres, a large Colonial dwelling, and outbuildings.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased for Mrs. Eugenie Le Cordia Toussaint the Staunchfield-Toussaint Place, at Purchase in the town of Harrison, to Carl H. Randebrock, Vice President of the H. L. Herbert Coal Company. The place consists of twenty-five acres, with dwelling and outbuildings, and is situated at the junction of Cottage Road and Purchase Street, opposite the estate of William A. Read. The lease is made for three years, with the option of purchasing the property during that time.

The Westchester Land Exchange has leased the O. L. Wood residence, at 107 Fisher Avenue, in the Ridgeview Development of the Scarsdale Estates to Lester Millus.

The Scarsdale Estates has leased the former Johnston property, on Central Avenue, Scarsdale, to Dr. John J. Kimpel of New York City. The property comprises a ten-room residence, with garage.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association has been called for Friday evening in the auditorium of Public School No. 41, at 208 East Forty-second Street.

The annual banquet of the Bronx Board of Trade will be held Thursday evening, March 25, at McKinley Square Casino.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, 2,140, n w corner of 166th St, 25x93; five-story flat and stores; to James S. Corrigan for $35,100; also

Lenox Av, 344 and 346, e s, 49.11 ft n of 127th St, 50x84, two five-story flats and stores; to Samuel Schumacher for $49,100; also

Lenox Av, 624 to 630, s e corner of 142d St, 99.11x75, four-story flats and stores; to Henry J. Schumacher for $82,900; also

Lenox Av, 444, n e corner of 132d St, 25x84, five-story flat and stores; to James S. Corrigan for $40,400; also

3d Av, 2,101, e s, 28 ft s of 115th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; to J. B. Goggin for $50,750; also

17th St, 260 East, n s, 80.5 ft e of 3d Av, 24.7x92 irreg; five-story flat and stores; to Henry J. Schumacher for $24,200; also

4th St, 95 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2, five-story flat and stores; to Alfred N. Beck for $20,100; also

12th St, 435 East, n s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3, five-story flat; to Samuel Schumacher for $25,250; also

West End Av, 180, n e corner of 68th St, 25.6x100, five-story flat and stores; Charles Yung against A. M. Blake et al.; E. J. McCabe, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; partition; to Stephen J. Duffy for $50,050.

St. Nicholas Av, 348 and 350, e s, 50.6 ft e of 128th St, 50.8x101.4x49.11x98.11, two five-story flats and stores; adjourned to March 10.

54th St, 223 to 231 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 125x100.5, three-story brewery; adjourned sine die.

Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d St, 49 West, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, 25.4x104.6x irregular, six-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Wm. J. Figueton et al.; Samford, R. & K., attorneys; W. B. Ellison, referee; due, $53,291.09; taxes, &c., $1,530; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 1,407, e s, 20 ft s of 80th St, 20x78, five-story tenement and stores; J. H. Cromwell et al., executors and trustees, against C. M. Boseman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $14,072.08; taxes, &c., $392.70; to Dr. Nathan G. Bozeman, a party in interest, for $14,800.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Anthony Av, 1,640 and 1,642, e s, 178.10 ft e of 173d St, 98.11x96.1x104.5x101.6, two five-story flats; Realty Operating Co. against Associate Contractors and Builders et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $5,799.96; taxes, &c., $374; subject to a prior mortgage of $65,000; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

203d St, East, n w corner of Barnes Av, 100x91.7; Patrick J. Donnell against Aden Holding Co., Inc., et al.; H. S. Mack, attorney; H. C. Knoeppel, referee; due, $2,726.04; taxes, &c., $362.59; to the plaintiff for $2,250.

By Henry Brady.

Summit Av, w s, 536.7 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6, vacant; James Corry against Hugh Reilly; F. W. B. Brown, attorney; E. J. Moran, referee; due, $2,289.26; taxes, &c., $46.02; to the plaintiff for $2,100.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

St. Lawrence Av, 1,531, n s, 104 ft e of Walker Av, 25x95; adjourned to March 4.

A Merchant

told us this week that he had paid off $20,000 on a past due mortgage of $85,000 at great inconvenience.

He was told that he could not get more than 50 per cent. of a conservative appraisal at reasonable charges.

We could have replaced this mortgage for the full amount, $85,000, at 5 per cent. without difficulty.

Why not apply here first?

MORGENTHAU JR. CO.
95 LIBERTY ST

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 2,011, e s, 28.9 ft n of 122d St, 14.5x90, three-story tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Nathan Dresben et al.; Albert Falck, attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $1,674.67; taxes, &c., $162; subject to a first mortgage of $3,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

141st St, 117-135 West, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 250x99.11, two six-story flats; 142d St, 148-158 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 199.11 to 141st St (137-145) x125x99.11x250x99.11 to st x 150, two six-story flats; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Kramer Contracting Co. had on June 24, 1913, or since; Olcott, G. B. & M., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Burke Av, w s, whole front between Bruner and Wickham Avs, 200x100; Burke Av, e s, whole front between Bruner and Wickham Avs, 200x300; B. K. Fieger against R. D. Elder et al; Action 1; G. W. Olyany, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $7,190.65; taxes, &c., $1,756.50.

Wickham Av, n s, 300 ft e of Burke Av, 200x100; Bruner Av, s s, 300 ft e of Burke Av, 100x100; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $3,051.71; taxes, &c., $466.18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Walton Av, w s, 197.3 ft n of 183d St, for a one-story frame shop, 30x80; Robert Butler, 671 West End Av, owner; William von Hollen, 2,431 Morris Av, architect; cost, $200.

Wales Av, e s, 97.31 ft s of 151st St; for a one-story brick stable, 23x21.6; George Vairo, 608 Wales Av, owner; Eugene Vairo, 608 Wales Av, architect; cost, $400.

Morris Park Av, n w corner of Wallace Av; for a one-story brick store, 45x70; Samuel Schwartz, 1,707 Unionport Road, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,038 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

239th St, n s, 485 ft w of Kazonah Av; for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 22x32; James Lord, 330 East 239th St, owner; William Greenlees, 429 East 238th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Boyd Av, e s, 275 ft s of Barnes Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 24x30; John Zacco, 137 South Eleventh Av, Mt Vernon, N. Y., owner; Anthony de Pace, 854 East 217th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Briggs Av, s e corner 199th st, for two five-story brick tenements, 48x110.6 and 48.1x91.10; Daniel Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, owner; Fremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont av, architects; cost, $110,000.

40th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, for a nine-story tenement, 50x83.9, 149 East 40th St, Corporation, 149 East 40th St, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 47th St, to an eight-story mercantile building; E. T. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, lessees; John B. Snook's Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,500.

Walker St, 72 to 76, to a five-story store and loft; G. E. Hoibiein, 92 William St, owner; F. P. Platt, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Av, 1,932 and 1,934, to a two-story brick garage, 50x90; A. H. Seadale, on premises, owner; Paul C. Hunter, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 41, n w corner of 4th St, 41x80; Sol Silberolatt to Katie Cohen, 36 East 119th St, all liens, March 1; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$100

CANNON ST, 49, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, (foreclosure March 1;) Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Lambert Suydam, 2 East 45th St, plaintiff, March 2; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$26,000

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block between 24th and 25th Sts, and 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 10x s 16.9x w 10x n 16.9 to beginning; John D. Karst, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., to Irving M. Engel, 31 West 114th St, Mary S. Whittaker, 118 West 57th St, and William W. Shaw, 24 East 78th St, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LAFAYETTE (ELM) ST, 93 and 95, s e corner of Walker St, (97 and 101,) 62.8x81x62.8x76.3, except part for street; 3d Av, 1,001, e s, 100.4 ft n of 59th St, 18.9x100; 3d Av, 1,022 and 1,024, w s, 43.5 ft s of 61st St, 32x85; 3d Av, 1,388 and 1,385, e s, 41.4 ft s of 79th St, 40.9x85; 3d Av, 1,957, e s, 70.10 ft s of 108th St, 17.8x75; 2d Av, 1,965, s e corner of 108th St, 17.10x75; 2d Av, 1,234, e s, 45 ft s of 65th St, 64x45x irregular; Isabel L. Gunn to Alfred E. Marling, 35 West 47th St, all liens, March 2; Phillips, Lawrence, L. I., 1-24 part, all title, all liens, May 16, 1914; attorneys, Daly, H. & M., 35 William St.....$1

MADISON AV, 160, w s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Elsa Arlt to Lulu Hess, 1,241 Gates Av, Brooklyn, a. t., quitclaim, March 1; attorney, Joseph Ricca, Jr., 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

MADISON AV, 160, w s, 73.11 ft n of 32d St, 24.7x95; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Rehland Holding Co., 160 Broadway, a. g. s., all liens, March 3; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,320, w s, 84.8 n of 93d St, 18x87.9, (foreclosure Feb. 26;) John F. Joyce, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, plaintiff, March 3; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$19,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 98.9 n of 148th St 20.4x97.5x19.11x101.8; Edward H. Rogers to the Germania Life Insurance Co. 50 Union Square, C. A. G., all liens, Feb. 27; attorneys, Dunon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$50

WEST END AV, 917, w s, 20.11 ft s of 105th St, 20x100; George Wettlaufer et al., executors of Charlotte Wettlaufer, to Wallerd M. Bonsor, 302 West 106th St, (mtg $16,000,) March 1; attorneys, Shaw & L., 29 Broadway.....$25,500

WATER ST, 361, s w corner Jafes Slip, 24.4x21.8,1132 to Charles F. Noyes Co.....$26,000

WEST END AV, 1,932, e s, 50 ft n of 203d St, 50x100; Nicholas Cella to Antonia Casanova to George Karsch, 390 Broadway, Flushing, L. I., trustee will of A. J. Adams, (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 23; attorneys, Deyo & Ely, 170 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, s w corner of 107th St, 63.5x50; Liborio Battaglia and Salvatore Spitaleri, 908 East 216th St, to Nicola La Gattuta, 906 East 216th St, 1-3 right, title, and interance, or 2-9 of whole, all liens, March 3; address, A. La Gattuta, 77 East Houston St.....$3,000

7TH AV, e s, 45.1 ft n of 131st St, 20.8x100; L. Kelcey Posner to Frederic Bierhoff, 10 West 61st St, a. t., c. a. g., Feb. 27; attorneys, Levy & L., 55 Liberty St.....$100

7TH AV, 183, e s, 51.2 ft s of 11th St, 18.9x75; Lottie E. Welch, 2,189 7th Av, to Isidore Gordon, 1,065 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

8TH AV, 781, w s, 100 ft n of 47th St, 19.3x100, (foreclosure March 1;) J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to Minnie Mock, 760 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,000, and taxes $1,466.16,) March 2; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.....$1,000

20TH ST, 326 and 338 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 40x92; Gustav Heiles to Henry C. Botty, Jr., 467 East 139th St, B. & S, all liens, March 3; H. C. Botty, 140 Nassau St.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Botty, Jr., to Gustav Heiles, 336 East 20th St., B. & S., all liens, March 3; same address.....$1

25TH ST, 158 to 162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98; Nancy Altman to Angelis Brooks, 790 Riverside Drive, (mtg $84,000,) July 18, 1913; attorney, S. A. Stoppenbach, 35 Nassau St.....$100

27TH ST, 520 West, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 97.2x98.9; Unity Co to I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 520 West 27th St, a. t., Jan. 19; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Whitney Lyon to same, a. t., Jan. 19; attorneys, same.....$100

31ST ST, 320 East, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; House and Home Co., East Orange, N. J., to B. & E. Realty Corporation, 198 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 26.....$1

53D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham J. Benaim to Eugene A. Donohue, 149 Broadway, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$1

102D ST, 159 East, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x95x irregular; same to same, (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 1, all title; attorney, same.....$1

101ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Abraham Adelberg, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Cedar Lake Realty Co., Inc., Cedarhurst, L. I., (mtg $85,000,) March 2; attorney, Harry Bloom, 149 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, 310 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Hirsch to Minnie Hirsch, 299 West 111th St, all liens, (mtg $19,500,) March 1; attorney, A. K. Schwabach, 115 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, 71 East, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Jacob Loewenthal to Bertha Hirschfeld, 9 East 108th St, (mtg $16,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

112TH ST, 33 West, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Francis A. O'Neill, referee, to Valentine E. Macy and another, at Onaping, N. Y., trustees of will of Josiah Macy, Jr., Feb. 26; attorneys, Davison & Phillips, 50 Court St, Brooklyn.....$19,000

119TH ST, s s, 206.2 ft — of Avenue A, 20x100.10; John F. Golden et al to Maria Cerullo, 2,011 1st Av, (mtg $3,000,) March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, 35 West, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Emma Hammond to Mary Carey, 35 West 127th St, (mtg $7,000,) April 20, 1911; attorney, Benjamin F. Kraft, 59 Wall St.....$1

127TH ST, 25 West, n s, 221.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Jennie E. Peiree to Law yers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, trustee will Naomi M. Andrews, quitclaim, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, March.....$1

132D ST, 78 West, s s, 129 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.6x99.11; Anna M. Smith, 1,132 Madison Av, to William Colgate, 5 East 48th St, rerecorded from Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, 268 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Caeli K. Fuller to Augusta Naumann, 302 West 137th St, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 27; attorney, Benjamin T. Hock, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

141ST ST, n s, 535.2 ft w of 8th Av, 30.10 ft to Old Kingsbridge Road x100x34.9x99.11; 111th Street Construction Corp. to Rose Schwartz, 77 West 113th St, (mtg $28,000,) March 2.....$100

182D ST, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x 70; Katharine Pope to Weimann's Cafe, Inc., 1,426 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $3,000,) Feb. 12; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Weimann's Cafe, Inc., to Tice Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $35,000,) Feb. 12; attorneys, same.....$100

183D ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x99.11; Eliz. A. Daly to Fred Immoor, 574 West 182d St, (mtg $40,000,) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 175 ft n of 197th St, 37.6x115; Phoebe A. Cornell to Ella Cornell, 2,780 Bainbridge Av, Jan. 21, 1908; attorney, Ella Cornell, 2,780 Bainbridge Av.....$1

CATHARINE ST, w s, being Lot 9, map heirs Thomas B. Walker; Agness I. Maillie to Joseph McMahon, 573 3d Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 18; attorneys, Caldwell & H., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

CLIFTON AV, s s, 42.4 ft e of Tinton Av, 21.2x76.2; Marie Pokorny to John J. Pokorny et al., 788 East 161st St, (mtg $1,100,) Feb. 25; attorney, Emma Darker, 786 East 161st St.....$1

CONCORD AV, e s, 100 ft n of St. Mary's St, 62.6x100; Albert F. Brugman and another, executors, to Arthur Byrne, 231 East 41st St, Feb. 27; attorney, Arthur Byrne, 231 East 41st St.....$1

CORSA AV, s s, being Lots 102 and 103, map of Laconia Park, 52.2x131.4; Frank P. Bastone et al. to Louis Porco, 764 Fox St, Feb. 15; attorneys, Arthur Weyl & Co., 786 Prospect Av.....$100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 169.4 ft n w of Jerome Av, 23.3x100; William S. Patten to Mount Eden Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, w s, 325 ft n of 163d St, 40x105.10; P. J. Building Co., Inc., to Joseph J. Kelly, 736 Kelly St, (mtg $24,000,) March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FRANKLIN, OR CROTONA, AV, 1,805 and 1,807, w s, 44x100; Morris A. Rudnick to Ethel Rudnick, 1,805 Crotona Av, Feb. 24; attorney, S. J. Cutler, 359 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$100

FULTON AV, e s, 136.11 ft s of 170th St, 50x211; Morris Schlomholts to Mary Kolb, 1,070 Washington Av, Jan. 30; attorneys, Albert & A., 149 Broadway.....$1

JACKSON AV, s e s, 100 ft n e of 150th St, 25x104; Kate Steinberg to Hattie Lissberger, 37 Vermilyea Av, (mtg $2,750,) Jan. 23; attorney, M. Monfried 299 Broadway.....$1

JEROME AV, 2,423, w s, 326.8 ft s of Highbridge Road, 19.3x irregular; Hugh N. Williams to Simon Wolfak, 2,423 Jerome Av, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 39, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Edward F. Hussey to William J. Hussey, 101 Willow St, Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 24, 1914; attorneys, Kennedy & H., 280 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I.....$1

LOTS 15 to 17, Block 12, Map Morris Park; William Clarke to W. Clarke Holding Corporation, 154 Nassau St, Feb. 3, 1914; attorney, Max Phillips, 99 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 407 and 408, Map Section A, Vyse Estate; Margaret Knox to Galveston Building Co., 1,289 Hoe Av, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Bwy..$1

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, w s, 132 ft n of 203d St, 31.8x irregular; Elise Levy to George Hauser, 1,462 St. Lawrence Av, (mtg $8,800,) Dec. 11, 1913; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av.....$100

SUMMIT AV, e s, 225 ft s of Devoe St, 50x 100; Florence R. Macdonald to Frances P. Kenney, 101 W. 163d St, Feb. 11; attorney, J. A. Fischer, 890 6th Av.....$1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 185.4 ft n of 194th St, 40.4x79.10, also Valentine Av, e s, 225.8 ft n of 194th St, 40.4x83.11; Yetta Reich to Peter Corell, 212 East 115th St, (mtg $47,750,) March 2; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

WALES AV, s w corner of St. Mary's St, 127x150.6x80.9; also Robbins Av, s e corner of St. Joseph St, 62.2x142.2x162.1x100; Albert F. Brugman and another, executors, to Arthur Byrne, 231 East 41st St, Feb. 27; attorney, Arthur Byrne, 231 East 41st St.$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 128 ft n of 169th St, 38.5x104; 111th Street Construction Co. to Herman L. Rosenthal, 53 East 97th St, (mtg $28,000,) March 2; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 161.5 ft n of 169th St, 38.5x104; 111th Street Construction Co. to Fanny Roseff, 113 West 4th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $28,000,) March 2; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at s e of Tiffany St, 60.8x76.3x6.7x97.2; Ina S. K. Hills to Darrit Realty Corporation, 27 William St, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

3D AV, 3,021, w s, 25.9x60; J. Clarence Davies to George F. Moody, 631 West 148th St, (mtg $14,000,) March 3; attorney, J. C. Davies, 149th St and 3d Av.....$100

3D AV, w s, 78.10 ft s of 170th St, 79.6x 110.3; Gertrude A. Vanderbeek to Clarence Payne, 370 Madison Av, 1926; March 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

9TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, 100x108, also 9th St, n s, being w ½ lot 201, map Unionport, 56x216 to 8th St; Joseph Kaufmann, referee, to Jennie G. Buckley et al., trustees, 2 West 82d St, Feb. 24; attorneys, E. Perry, 258 Broadway..$7,000

11TH AV, s s, being w ½ of e ½ of Lot 523, Map Wakefield, 23x114; Laura Ramstedt to George Hall, 4,560 Bronx Boulevard, Feb. 17; attorneys, Williamson & Co., 364 Alexander Av.....$1

164TH ST, 661 East, n s, 16.8x100; Emily P. Zorer to Robert A. Cools, 1,174 Clay Av, 100; Lexington Av, s e corner

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The persistence of the north high area and its reinforcement from the Northwest have prevented the free movement of the Texas disturbance, and it is still central over the southern portion of that State, with increased intensity.

This distribution has been sufficient to cause general snows and rains in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the Western Gulf States, with heavy snows over much of Kansas and Nebraska. Scattered snows also continued from the lake region eastward, and it is again raining on the North Pacific Coast with indications of the approach of another disturbance.

It is considerably colder in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average over the northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The Texas disturbance will probably move slowly eastward, attended by snows Thursday in the Plains States, snows and rains in the Central Valleys and the upper lake region, and rains in the Gulf States, continuing Friday east of the Mississippi River and extending into the lake region and the Southern Atlantic States.

It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region, and colder Thursday and Friday in the Gulf States.

Warmer Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west to north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, east and southeast off the Georgia and Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; Friday cloudy.

New England: Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday; Friday unsettled, snow in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	26	28	4 P. M.	40	32
6 A. M.	29	21	6 P. M.	38	27
9 A. M.	32	24	9 P. M.	34	21
12 M.	37	28	11 P. M.	32	19

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 27; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22, at 8 P. M. it was 21. Maximum temperature 35 degrees at 12:01 A. M., minimum 19 degrees at 10:10 P. M. Humidity 51 per cent. at 8 A. M., 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:06	188 St. & 12 Av.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.	$1,000
2:20	94-96 Rivington St.; Meyer Gold.	$200
4:35	142 West End Av.; St. Cleaning Dept.	Slight
9:05	328 E. 83 St.; Annie Richter-meier	Slight
9:15	26 St. & 8 Av.; May & Co.	Slight
9:15	54 Ridge St.; Minnie Cooperwitz.	None
10:15	1,566 Richardson Av.; I. Weill.	None
11:13	46 Twilight Pl.; Subway Co.	Slight
11:20	2,453 8 Av.; Wm. C. Lester.	Slight
11:26	180 St. & Hughes Av.; T. Duril.	$10
P. M.		
12:50	32 W. 116 St.; not given.	Slight
3:00	422 W. 35 St.; Edward Crum.	$25
3:25	8 Monroe St.; Tony Macino.	$5
3:55	962 Lenox Av.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.	Slight
4:15	305 W. 70th St.; Mrs. A. Levy.	Slight
4:40	387 Lenox Av.; P. J. Williams.	Slight
5:10	37 Murray St.; Morris Frank.	Slight
4:50	1,409 2 Av.; Herman Frahmann.	Slight
6:30	1384 St. and North River; Burns Bros.	Slight
6:45	1,379 B'way; Plauner & Bros.	$100
8:45	1,317 Wilkins Av.; Sadie Huskin.	$300
7:25	15 Prospect Pl.; Richard O'Shea.	$300
8:17	2,015 Fontaine Av.; Harry O'Connell	Slight
8:50	130 E. 118th St.; Wm. Lutsdern.	Slight
9:35	249 Broome St.; Louis Schnyder.	Slight
10:05	232 E. 119 St.; Michael Potash.	Slight
11:15	117 Wadsworth Av.; J. Bischott.	Slight
11:15	145 W. 45 St.; J. Crawford.	Slight
11:30	168 Ludlow St.; Morris Held.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Boards of officers have been directed to meet on March 16 at the following places to examine candidates for the U. S. Military Academy: Fort Banks, Mass., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Shafter, Hawaii; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort San Houston, Texas; The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and San Juan, Porto Rico.

Capt. W. A. Powell, Med. Corps, to Presidio of San Francisco Hosp., sick.

Changes in assignment of inf. officers ordered: Col. J. S. Parke, 20th Inf., from that regiment, and attached to 9th Inf., and Lt. Col. C. Hale, 17th Inf., to 20th Inf.

Capt. T. T. Frissell, 11th Inf., to Letterman Hosp., for examination.

Cadets Deo, 29, directing 1st Lt. A. J. Stuart, Co. C., to sail from San Francisco about March 5, amended to direct him to leave San Francisco about April 5.

Transfers of C. A. officers: Capts. R. F. Woods, 94th to 63d Co., and H. W. Bunn, 63d to 94th Co.

Leaves: Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., M. C., five days' extension; Lt. L. H. Hayden, 4th F. A., one month's extension; Major U. G. McAlexander, 18th Inf., two months, and Capt. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., 18th Inf., two months.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. C. D. Stearns, to command the San Diego.

Lt. Comdrs. R. R. Adams, G. Whitlock, and J. F. Murdock, commissioned.

Lts. I. H. Mayfield and C. C. Slayton, commissioned.

Junior Grade Lts. D. A. McElduff and C. C. Davis, commissioned.

P. A. Surg. J. C. Parham, commissioned.

Asst. Surg. C. R. Thomson, the New Orleans to the St. Louis.

Chf. Mach. D. Mullan, the New Orleans to the St. Louis.

Pay Clerk J. H. Seifert, appointed, to Philadelphia Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cyclops, at Guacanayabo Bay; Des Moines, at Progreso, Mex.; Castine, at Bocas del Toro; Paducah, at San Diego; Perkins, at Charleston; Caesar, at San Francisco; Nanshan, at Tiburon, and the Hector, at Honolulu.

Sailed—Wheeling, Fort au Prince for Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Haitien; Orion, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Tonopah, Mac-Donough, E-1, and E-2, Key West for Pensacola; Rocket, Annapolis for Washington; Denver, La Paz for Mazatlan; Helena, Shanghai for Hankow; St. Louis, Yerba Buena, Cal., for Tiburon, Cal., and the Ontario, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay.

EDUCATION NOTES.

At the Board of Education's meeting next Wednesday action will be taken on the proposal to grant leaves of absence with pay to certain teachers to enable them to study the work of ungraded class teachers in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Morris Kescher and Joseph W. O'Rourke have been appointed as first grade clerks in the Bureau of Attendance.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to consent to the execution by the Board of Education of a lease of land at East Elmhurst, Queens, for the erection thereon of a portable school building.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transfer $724.74 to the Bureau of Buildings, Division of Repairs, to pay the salary of James J. Sheridan, assistant chief of the Sanitary Division, withheld on account of Civil Service complications.

The Board of Education has approved of an increase from $225 a month to $4,248 a year in the compensation attached to the position of janitor in P. S. 51, the Bronx.

An open forum will be conducted tomorrow afternoon in the De Witt Clinton High School by the Principals' Club.

Prof. George D. Strayer of Teachers College will deliver an address on financial independence of Boards of Education at the meeting of the High School Teachers' Association in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce at 11 A. M., Saturday.

The residents of Ocean Hill, L. I., are trying to have an addition built to P. S. 73, Queens.

There will be nominations of officers for 1915-1916 at the meeting of the Class Teachers' Association in Terrace Garden Hall at 4 P. M., on March 9.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 12 P. M., Mar. 2: Patrol. P. Hanley, Com'r's office, to 30; T. Logan, 36, to Com'r's office; 4 P. M. Mar. 3: T. F. J. Kerrigan, B. B. H. Squad, to 43.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. R. C. Conner, 16, and R. J. Doyo, 36, to 7 Insp. Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5; Patrol. J. Platt, Jr., 15, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, 15 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 3; J. P. Halligan, 26, to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5; E. J. Sullivan, 68, to C. O., duty in record room, 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 3; T. A. Burke, 81, to 13 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 6; J. P. Harron, 151, and E. Shigeri, 169, to 16 Insp. Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5. To Com'rs office from commands indicated, for 7 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 3: G. D. Hopkins, 21; W. J. Marion, 48; O. H. Bohmke, 169; F. McGee, D. B.; P. J. Gannon, Traf. C; J. J. Gannon, B. B. H. Sq.; B. O'Connor, 25; J. W. Gifford, 89; M. Oendorff, 170; C. Thomson, D. B.; J. C. Hale, Traf. C; P. J. Brophy, Bur. of Tel. To D. B.: J. R. Buckley, 15, 5 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 3; H. L. Hoffmann, 28, 5 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 4; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 36; J. F. V. L. Patton, 66, 10 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 3; A. Chmielewski, 29; H. J. Walsh, and S. Heher, B. B. H. Sq., 10 days, 9 A. M., March 3; A. Kee, 169, and T. F. Olley, 13 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 4; J. A. Knapp, 222, 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 4. From prects. indicated, for 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5: J. P. Shea, 5; A. J. Padrecce, 88; M. S. Friedlander, 38; F. A. P. Flynn, 7; C. F. Kane, 83; J. J. Wey, 39.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. E. Hughes, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 6; P. Killian, Jr., 18, 3 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 4; J. Cech, 23, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 6; J. D. O'Brien, 168, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 5.

Full pay while sick: Act. Det. Sergt., (1st Gr.,) W. J. Haskins, D. B., noon, Feb. 6, to 12 P. M., Feb. 12.

Fire Department.

Death announced: David Blaso, Eng. 154, at 4:45 P. M., March 1. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 11 Chestnut Av., Rosebank, Staten Island, at 9:30 A. M. today. Members of Eng. 154 will act as funeral escort.

Special leave, without pay: Peter Hughes, Eng. 60, 24 hrs., 8 P. M., March 6.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have $20,000 for good first mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx property. Trustee, 423 Times.

Mortgage Loans.—Manhattan, Bronx or New Jersey. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant private house, 3-story and basement, 11 rooms; clean, completely and well furnished; will sell outright or furnishings and give lease. Inquire 887 East 140th St. Phone Melrose 2014.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

60th St., 123, (Park and Lexington.)—4-story basement; choice residential location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

34th St., 148, (Near Lexington.)—3-story basement dwelling. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements; near McKinley Square; worth $11,000; price $7,600. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE HOME,

with water-front rights and privileges to yacht club, bathing beach, &c.; house has 8 beautiful, large rooms, bath, electric lights and gas, sewer, sidewalks, &c.; everything up to date; 44 trains daily; 30 minutes out; possession on $500 payment; balance monthly to suit. Address B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Do you want to own a fine cottage of 7 rooms and bath, improvements, on large plot, for $18 a month? If so, write at once before it is gone; only 30 minutes out; right at trolley, stores, &c.; big bargain for some one; little cash gives possession at once. A. D., Box 132 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

Building Material.

ROOFING, FURNACES AND RANGES. ROOFS GUARANTEED BY YEAR. HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO. Established 1892. Telephone Bryant 3553. 306 West 48th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—329 East 68th St.; 3-story, high-stoop house; modern in all respects; in the Carnegie Hill section block of private dwellings; rent, $1,050.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ardsley.—For permanent residence or Summer home, magnificent view—Plot, 5,000 square feet; all improvements; small payments. Bargain, 7 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

Live in Mt. Vernon.—Small house; best neighborhood; easy terms. F. Tefft, Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon.

White Plains.

For rent $62.50, 11 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, lot 100x160, fine view, 6 minutes' walk to station.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC., Depot Square, White Plains. Phone 413.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,600, $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Seven-room house; 35 minutes out; parquet floors; steam plant; two lots; easy terms. Hellberg, Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or to let for Summer season, 8 room mountain cottage, with first-class cement floor garage, within 1,000 feet of Eyvie Inn and Park; wonderful view Tomkins Cove, N. Y. W. N. Griffith, Tomkins Cove, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Montclair. — Exceptional opportunity; brick veneer residence; large living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, billiard room, solarium, sleeping porch; fine location; $9,500.

Beautiful cor. residence; centre hall; large living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; every convenient; 107 ft. frontage; $14,000. Murdoch, opp. Lack. R. R., Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Easy terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

EAST ORANGE HOUSE, 10 rooms and bath; parquet floors, new steam heater and plumbing, electricity; convenient two railroad stations; garage; LOT 65x100; will sell $1,000 down, balance monthly. Write

L. MAYER, 78 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J.

A new house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain, $1,200 plot, 50x150 feet, sell $650; select neighborhood; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna Station, 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Furnished houses for season, Ridgewood and vicinity. Inquire John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished, unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 131 Times.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J. Address "Publicity," Box 87, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm of 180 acres in the Litchfield hills; 100 acres woodland; fine old N. E. homestead; $8,000 includes cows, poultry, tools. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Nearby Connecticut inland and short front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will rent Summer season, cottage, three bedrooms; commuting distance. Sound preferred; must be directly on water. A 231 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Cottage, Long Island, Westchester; all year; six rooms. F., 494 Columbus Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted to Rent.

WANTED TO RENT.

Responsible family wish to rent furnished house of 7 rooms on Hudson or Sound, within commuting distance of New York. Send full particulars as to rent, location, &c., by letter only, to J. Wild, Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St., New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

If you carry insurance, 35,000 square feet, $100,000, we can give you building, with contents, rate 40 cents; Grand Central zone; steam heat, large freight elevator, light four sides, 100 per cent. sprinklers. Haggerty Estate, 160 East 94th St. 9281 Riverside.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, or building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

Nicely furnished office, centrally located, reasonable, to reliable party; phone messages and callers carefully attended during absence of tenant. M 43 Times.

Have you an office to sublet? We will rent it for you. The Sub-Leasing Company, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5796.

84th St., 144 East, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Store; new building; electric light; heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Photograph gallery, 6th Av., below 34th St., large, light; good for artist; old established. W 159 Times.

111 NASSAU ST.

Basement store, $1,500; parlor store, $1,800.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Loft, 3,600 feet, excellent light, elevator, power. 511 and 513 West 51st St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small skylight studio, with plenty of light, or loft, preferably near Subway, below 50th; give particulars. M 44 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $15 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.

Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. Col. Av. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

Furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, 321 West 94th, between Riverside Drive and West End Av.; Weber grand piano; solid mahogany furniture; newly furnished throughout; elevator; janitor service; phone; $75 monthly. 1-5, 7-9. Ellis.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, 10th floor, Hotel Ransby, 324 W. 84th St. Phone 6420 Schuyler, Apt. 102, 10 to 12 A. M.—6 to 7 P. M.

Broadway, 2,030, (70th St.)—Lady leaving city will rent till October at sacrifice magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, tenth floor, handsomely furnished. Mrs. Railing, 8314 Columbus.

104th, 250 West.—Five-room apartment, attractively furnished, all outside, sunny rooms; southern exposure; rent, $120. See Superintendent. Telephone 1015 Riverside.

98th, 315 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; bachelors' quarters; elaborately furnished; reasonable. Liberman, Call 8 to 9 P. M.

To Sublet.—6 rooms, beautifully furnished, southern exposure, from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 418 Central Park West. See Superintendent. Phone 4164 River.

A bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, on 59th St., two rooms overlooking Central Park; one southern exposure; private elevator entrance. L 157 Times.

146th, 600 West.—Nicely furnished apartment overlooking the Hudson; near Subway; call. Telephone Audubon 2440.

Until Oct. 1 or longer, six rooms, high-class elevator apartment, artistically furnished, at sacrifice. Unadilla, 128 West 11th.

Studio building, three attractively furnished rooms, bath; restaurant; $110. 27 West 67th St.

75th, 57 West.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven unusually large corner rooms; $150 monthly; possession at once. Apt. 52.

70th, 230 West.—Beautifully furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

Five-room apartment, fully furnished, to Oct., 1915; Southern exposure; rent, $125 monthly. Storer, 601 West 110th St.

80th, 225 West.—Small, elevator, Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

113th, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

95th, 318 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment; elevator; 5 rooms; near Drive; piano.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; $9 weekly; business people.

44th, 25 West.—Small apartment, three rooms, bath adjoining; steam; $40 up.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E 27th St.

Below 59th St.—6 rooms 2 baths, handsomely furnished apartment; rent short, long lease. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

$35.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated cars, crosstown cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 113th.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 & 5 WEST 104TH ST.
6 ROOMS, $50; 40 & 42 WEST 127TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 30 & 32 EAST 128TH ST.

Will sublet attractive six-room apartment till Oct. 1 for $60 a month; regular rental $78. Apply 2 to 5 daily, Apartment D5, 315 West 79th St.

To sublet, unfurnished, 315 West 98th St.; three rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; near Riverside; reasonable. Call 8 to 9 P. M., Liberman.

Manhattan Av., 492.—Four front apartments; all improvements; $23-$25. Inquire on premises, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av., corner 129th.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Amsterdam Av., 2,125, (near 165th.)—Four large light rooms; all modern improvements; telephone; decorated to suit; $25-$27.

Corner apartment, 313 West 116th, corner Manhattan Av.; six elegant rooms; all improvements; $40.

To sublet, sacrifice, six rooms, bath; all light; elevator, telephone, electric light. Unadilla, 128 West 11th St.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $30 $60; River views.

Sublet—Unusually light, attractive new five-room apartment; adjoining Riverside Drive. Simpson, 628 West 151st.

Bailey Av., 3,064, (West 231st St.)—Beautiful three-room apartment; phone; modern improvements; $22.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

The Forrest Chambers, Broadway at 113th St.—An 8-room apartment, with 3 baths.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st. —Six to nine rooms, $1,800 up.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $78 to $1,100.

479 West 146th.—Five light rooms and bath; southern exposure; $27.

East Side.

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 3 and 5 rooms; $35 to $75 per month. Apply to agent on the premises.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Fine suite and rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

117TH ST., 17 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $15 weekly and up; rooms without bath, $12; hotel service.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board.

63D, 28 AND 30 EAST.—Single room, with excellent board; $10 weekly.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table board. Bryant 8539.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

64TH, 115 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; exceptionally well-appointed house; private bath; electricity.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Single rooms; exceptional; strictly kosher; table board; accommodations; reservation can be made for the Passover Holiday.

72D, 253 WEST.—Wonderful large second story rooms; dressing room; marble bath; table unsurpassed; rates reasonable.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone.

78D, 260 WEST.—Magnificently furnished second floor suite of rooms for couple or four persons at $75 week, which includes board; possession 15th of month; accommodations equal to the best hotels in the city at half the cost; separate table; superior cuisine.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms; electricity, steam heat, newly decorated; parlor dining; social surroundings; reasonable rates; references.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select house offers exquisitely furnished, sunny, double and single room; unsurpassed table; electricity; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small room; excellent table; electricity; convenient, Subway, "L."

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; small tables.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for business people; elevator apartment; private family. Solari.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; running water; also small; excellent cooking; moderate.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable, homey atmosphere.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also two small rooms; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High class Jewish house; large room, moderate; table guests.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, small room; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; references required; table guests.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.) —Attractive country; city limits; 9c. commutation; 28ist Subway convenient; homelike; references. Lesley.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings; only reliable need apply. Z 374 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Englishman wishes nice room, board, in high-class establishment; refined private family; good locality uptown or short distance out of town. M 47 Times.

Young gentleman desires nice room, breakfast and dinner, with refined private family; state price. Room 320, Fifth Av. Bldg.

GENTLEMAN wishes room and board with quiet, refined family near 168th St. station. J., W 139 Times.

Young German wants large, light room, with board; state price. W 142 Times.

I WANT HOME in private family; small room; $10 only. W 138 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

FOR WEEK-END TRIPS.—Charming private home, less than an hour from New York; ideal climate; beautiful walks; boating; club privileges; sleeping porch; excellent table; automobile trips very moderate. W 120 Times.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Westfield, N. J.—Large, sunny rooms with board; modern house; near station. 425 Summit Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 226 EAST.—Near "L" station; elegant back parlor; all modern improvements.

20TH ST., 118 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room, modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, beautifully furnished rooms for business lady or gentleman, connecting bath, separate entrance, near Grand Central; references. Gammond's bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel life may find cheerful, comfortable room with running water, adjacent to bath.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

64TH ST., (858 Lexington Av.)—Front room, connecting bath, heated, $4; one room, private bath, $5; one double room, $5; one single room, $3; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (63d St.)—Front and back parlor; other rooms; conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; modern conveniences; private bath; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Front parlor, alcove; private bath; also single, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam; electricity, telephone; private home.

23D, 459 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, baths, conveniences; very reasonable. Chelsea 6224.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelor.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid single front room; steam heat, elevator service; select residence.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; bath; running water; electricity; phone.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Fine south room; hot and cold water; moderate terms.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Attractively furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $3, $4, $5, $7, $10.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

57TH, 363 WEST.—Pleasant room, or two, suitable housekeeping; kitchen privileges. Van Nama.

58TH, 21 WEST. — Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; electric light; telephone; $3, $7, $8.

68TH, 30 WEST, Near Central Park.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; also suites.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 290 WEST.—Home, out of the ordinary; beautifully furnished; large, small room; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated small, bright room, hot and cold water; gentlemen; references asked; house under new management.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegant apartment; one gentleman. Columbus 10106.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive suite, suitable studio or living; unusual improvements; references.

72D, (between Broadway-West End.)—Will accommodate a couple. Telephone 8350 Col.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, running water, electricity, telephone, subway express.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, single room; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, double, single; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, suitable family of adults or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, with bath; electric light; private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, bath same floor; phone; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room, electric lights; private home; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable five small rooms, adjoining bath; Subway, elevated. Phone 10117 Schuyler.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Newly decor

SEIZED IN DRUG RAID IN RIVERSIDE DRIVE

T. L. Milic and Gustave Waldeck Accused of Smuggling Opium and Cocaine.

SUPPLY MAILED IN BERLIN

Alleged Chief Conspirator Is Vice President of Rubber Company — $5,000 Bail Each.

A raid on an apartment house at Riverside Drive and 135th Street on Tuesday night resulted yesterday in the arraignment before Commissioner Houghton of Tonko L. Milic, Vice President of the Peruvian Chamayro Rubber Corporation, and Gustave Waldeck, on a charge of smuggling opium and cocaine into this country. The Federal authorities in the raid confiscated a quantity of cocaine, which had been imported in small quantities by post from Germany.

Milic is the son of a landowner of considerable wealth in Dalmatia, and has been engaged in many different occupations. Among his papers, according to Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content, who took part in the raid, was found a list purporting to show the number of rifles and the quantity of ammunition recently exported from this country to one of the belligerent factions in Mexico. As such a transaction would not concern the Federal authorities, they did not follow it up.

Milic has traveled in South America and is said there to have married. On his arrival in this country he established, the Federal authorities say, the Peruvian Chamayro Rubber Corporation, and managed to sell some of its stock, although the District Attorney's office asserts that his interest in the plantations the company was supposed to own consisted merely of an option. The company until recently had offices at 60 Wall Street.

When this enterprise did not turn out to be the gold mine it had been expected to be, Milic, the Government alleges, conceived the notion of going into the opium-smuggling business on a large scale. His father was in the habit of sending over from his plantation at Sinj, Dalmatia, bales of sage. His alleged plan was to have packages of opium concealed in the middle of these and then to trust to the fact that sage is on the free list for the contraband drug escaping the vigilance of the Customs officers.

Considering the high price opium-smokers pay for the drug in this country, he reckoned, it is said, that he ought to make $200,000 in the first year, and he dispatched a woman agent to his father's plantation with instructions to slip the opium into the midst of the sage and see that the bales thus doctored were consigned to him or to Waldeck, as his agent.

However, in order to get the opium cash was needed, and Milic had sunk all his ready capital in the rubber ventures. So that part of his scheme hung fire, but he still was able to get cocaine. This could be obtained in Berlin for 50 cents an ounce and would fetch among its users $15 an ounce here, so Milic arranged for a supply of that.

It was arranged that the drug should be sent to Waldeck, who was to be the assistant of Milic. Each consignment was put up in a small envelope, which was wrapped securely in newspaper and placed in another envelope. This was then posted in the regular way in Berlin and delivered to Waldeck, who had taken the name of Charles G. May, and had opened a shop at 916 Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street. There, according to the Customs agents, $2,500 worth of cocaine was dispensed freely to all who desired it, and the shop was visited by all classes, from men and women in automobiles to beggars in rags.

Unfortunately for the scheme, Waldeck was arrested last May by the State authorities for trafficking in cocaine, and was sent to Blackwell's Island. While he was behind the bars Special Treasury Agent Esterbrook set to work to discover how he got his supplies of the drug, and found out the plan of using the mails. This led him on to trace out Milic's connection with the business, and it was decided to arrest the latter just as Waldeck was getting released from the island.

Judge Mayer issued a warrant on Tuesday, and armed with this Assistant District Attorney Content and Customs Inspectors Lewis, Collins, and Kyte went to the Riverside Drive apartment house. There Milic had a flat in the name of E. L. Lertora, and the officers obtained admission to the house by ringing the bell of another apartment. They waited in the passage until they saw Karl W. Buch, Milic's lawyer, knock on his door, and, as Mrs. Milic opened it, they rushed in.

Milic made no resistance, and the apartment was searched thoroughly. The Inspectors had good information where to look, and they soon unearthed fifty envelopes containing consignments of the cocaine.

Commissioner Houghton held Milic and Waldeck in $5,000 bail each for further examination.

GREENBERG DIES IN PRISON.

His Son, Also Arson Convict, Pleads in Vain to Attend Funeral.

Morris Greenberg died yesterday at Sing Sing, where he had served two years and a half of a twenty years' term for arson. His body was taken to his home at 345 Blake Avenue, East New York, where his widow and three of his children are living. His son David Greenberg, who was convicted of having a part in his father's crime and is serving five years and a half in Sing Sing, pleaded with the prison authorities to be permitted to come to this city in handcuffs to attend the funeral, but permission could not be granted.

The Greenbergs were convicted of substituting aged and worn-out horses for valuable and heavily insured ones, burning the stables containing the substitutes, and collecting insurance on the policies held on the good ones. Greenberg is reputed to have left a large fortune.

SCATTER THEATRE CROWDS.

Engines Dash Through Autos to Fire, Police Drive Throngs Away.

A small fire in a heap of coal in the basement of the Forty-fifth Street Exchange Building at 145 West Forty-Fifth Street caused great excitement as the crowds were leaving theatres in the neighborhood last night. The fire engines dashed through a street that was full of taxis and automobiles taking crowds away from the theatres, and the police drove the throngs on the sidewalks toward Broadway and Fifth Avenue, while several lines of hose were taken into the basement after the gratings had been lifted from the sidewalk.

The fire was speedily put out. It had been caused by spontaneous combustion in the damp coal.

YALE PRIZE TO CHINAMAN.

Wins Ten Eyck Trophy for Speaking Carrying a $2,000 Fund.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—The Ten Eyck prize for speaking, one of the most highly valued at Yale University, was won tonight by Chong-hsu Henry Wang of Ningpo, China, a member of the class of 1916. His subject was "China and the European War." Morris Hadley, son of President Hadley, was a contestant.

The Ten Eyck prize, which was established in 1888, is the income of a fund of $2,000

Aselte Murder Jury Disagrees.

After twenty-three hours' deliberation the General Sessions Jury in the case of Michael J. Aselte, alias "Guinea Mike," on trial for murder, announced yesterday afternoon that they had been unable to agree. Judge Mulqueen characterized the disagreement as a miscarriage of justice, and ordered that a new panel be drawn immediately to retry the case. It is understood that the jury stood eight to four for acquittal. Aselte shot and killed Ernest Jones, a negro, in Aselte's saloon at 317 West Forty-first Street.

TO DEBATE FULL CREW LAW.

Pennsylvania Railroad Names Engineer to Meet Assemblyman.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has accepted the challenge of Assemblyman Francis P. Boland to debate the full crew law publicly, and the question will be thrashed out in Elks Hall, Jersey City, probably on Friday of next week. Mr. Boland, who is a brakeman on the Pennsylvania, will be opposed by Hart J. Sackenthall, an engineer in through service between New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Boland made it a point that his salary would not permit him to engage a hall, and the place for the debate was engaged by the railroad company.

The challenge was sent by Mr. Boland to Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, "or such officer as he may designate to debate the full crew law and how it operates on the Pennsylvania Railroad property in the State of New Jersey." Mr. Sackenthall was selected to present the company's contention that the law has failed of its purpose, put a burden on the people, worked to the disadvantage of the railroads and other employes and should be repealed.

In a statement issued yesterday by R. L. O'Donnel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the twenty-one associated railroads of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which are working for the repeal of the law, it is said that if Mr. Boland is willing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be glad if three newspapers would name a man to umpire the debate and decide which side gets the best of it.

BALTIC TO FLY OWN FLAG.

Said to Have Forty Armored Auto Trucks Lashed to Her Deck.

The failure of steamships to sail from England during the last ten days as scheduled has made more acute the freight congestion on the piers here. The situation is also affected by the congestion at European ports and the consequent delay in loading and unloading freight. Some of the liners due to sail for New York have been unable to leave England on time because of the dock strike there and the use of vessels for transporting Lord Kitchener's new army to France.

The White Star liner Baltic sailed yesterday from this port with a heavy cargo of general merchandise, but more freight was left behind on the pier. It is said the Baltic carried lashed on deck forty semi-armored auto trucks consigned to the British Government. The Baltic took out 150 passengers, of whom 42 were in the saloon. Capt. J. B. Ranson, the Baltic's commander, said he intended to fly the British flag in spite of German submarines.

AID FOR JEWISH GIRLS.

List of Donations to Fund for Those Out of Employment.

The Committee on Unemployed Jewish Girls, of which Mrs. Alexander Kohut is Chairman and Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger Treasurer, has received the following subscriptions:

N. Y. Foundat'n	$1,500	John H. King	$25
Mrs. J. H. Schiff	1,000	Thr'gh Mrs. Furchgott	200
Mrs. D. Guggenheim	1,000	Miss King	20
Mrs. M. Loeb	250	Mrs. L. Kronthal	15
Mrs. F. D. Pollack	100	Mrs. B. Guggenheim	25
Mrs. J. J. Hanauer	100	Miss R. Bernheimer	50
Mrs. M. Gross	25	Mrs. E. J. King	50
Mrs. E. A. Stonehill	25	Mrs. J. Kayser	25
Mrs. J. Bookman	25	Mrs. H. Sonn	25
Mrs. A. Lewisohn	100	Mrs. R. W. Straus	50
Mrs. L. Marshall	100	Mrs. F. Nathan	25
Mrs. B. L. Freedman	50	J. L. Buttenwieser	10
Miss S. Berger	15	Miss C. Bettelheim	10
Mrs. W. Walter	50	Mrs. A. J. Bach	25
Mrs. L. Fuld	333	Mrs. S. J. Levi	25
Mrs. L. Furchgott	50	Mrs. Schettel	60
R. Sadowsky	50	J.	25
		Mrs. V. Guinzberg	50
		Mrs. A. Freedman	100

Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Kohut, 302 West Eighty-sixth Street.

GOLDMAN TO GET DIVORCE.

Jury Decides That Banker's Son Should Be Freed from Wife.

Robert J. Goldman, son of Henry Goldman, the banker, got a verdict yesterday in his suit for a divorce. It took the jury only thirty minutes to decide that Mrs. Goldman had misbehaved in the house at 66 East Ninth Street early last September with Nathan Harris and again at the Hotel Wellington, in Chicago, with an unknown man on Sept. 27. The questions answered were submitted by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldman were married last May. Both were under the legal age. Mr. Goldman's father sent him to a ranch in the West, and Mrs. Goldman resumed her stage career under her old name of Edith Ostend.

SUICIDE OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Man Supposed to be Alexander Busch Shoots Himself Twice.

A fairly well-dressed man of about 50 years, who was walking on the side of the General Post Office opposite the City Hall shortly after midnight today shot himself in the head with a revolver.

Several men who heard the shot started to run toward him. They saw him walk two paces after the first shot and then place the revolver against his head and fire a second time. This time he fell to the sidewalk, dying.

Policeman Cohen ran to the man's side, and then summoned Dr. Fenton of the Hudson Street Hospital, who found the man dead. In his pocket was a notebook, which contained the name "Alexander Busch, 94 Butler Street, Meriden, Conn." Nothing else was found to establish his identity.

CITY BREVITIES.

Commissioner Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department, and J. L. Geron, Chief Inspector of the State Department of Labor, will discuss features of their work tonight before the Broadway Association at 2,306 Broadway.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday appointed Merrill E. Gates, Jr., a Deputy Assistant District Attorney to succeed Charles Dushkind, who resigned.

William Anson, who had a revolver and a receipt for a bag of explosives left in the parcel room at the Hudson Terminal, was sentenced yesterday to twenty years in Sing Sing by Judge Crain in General Sessions. Anson, who is 49 years old, has spent twenty years in Federal prisons, some for Post Office offenses.

William A. Hines, a customs attorney, was admitted as partner yesterday to the law firm of Churchill & Marlow, 63 Wall Street.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, ex-Ambassador to Germany, has postponed a series of lectures he was to present under the auspices of the Civic Forum on "The State," "The Law," and "The Citizen." War conditions caused the postponement.

William Snow, putting a painter's scaffold under the Ninth Avenue Elevated road in front of 744 Greenwich Street yesterday, was struck by a passing train when he raised his head to move the rails. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital. He lived at 515 West 147th Street.

A premature explosion in the excavation for the new Western Union Building at Broadway and Dey Street last evening hurled a shower of stones upon the crowded sidewalks, slightly hurting Annie Gorndorff, 10 years old, of 918 Fifth Avenue, and George Kenny, 5, of 89 Fifth Avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS FACE $1,000,000 SUIT

Court Says Share Owners in Union Concern Must Answer Action Brought by State.

SETS ASIDE DEMURRERS

$2,000,000 Discrepancy Between Assets and Liabilities, Bank Department Asserts.

Under a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Walter Jaycox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn 500 stockholders of the defunct Union Bank must defend themselves against a suit for $1,000,000 which has been brought against them by Joseph G. Deane, counsel for Deputy Superintendent of Banks Daniel W. Quinn, Jr., who is liquidating the bank's assets.

On Feb. 4 Mr. Deane asked for judgment on the pleadings. Six of the stockholders acted for themselves and others interposed demurrers. They contended that the action should have been brought in the name of the bank; that the complaint did not establish the liability of the stockholders, and that a suit for an accounting should be brought instead of a demand for a specific sum. Mr. Deane contended that, as there was a discrepancy of nearly $2,000,000 between the assets and liabilities of the bank, the stockholders should pay a sum equal to the par value of the stock they held. The bank was capitalized at $1,000,000.

"Whether an action at law will lie herein," Justice Jaycox said, "I think depends entirely upon the facts pleaded. If the pleader as in this case gives the amount of the assets and the amount of the liabilities, and there is such an apparent disparity between them that each stockholder will be required to pay the full amount of a statutory liability, I can see no good purpose to be served by bringing an action in equity for an accounting. Some of the arguments presented upon demurrers are to the effect that this disparity is more apparent than real. This may be true, but I am not called upon to determine the question upon this motion.

"It may be that the plaintiff will be unable to prove his cause of action as alleged, but I am not concerned upon that question. I am only determining whether the facts stated constitute a cause for action. In so far as the statement of facts necessary to constitute an action for the statutory liability, I am of the opinion that the pleader has alleged facts sufficiently."

Justice Jaycox gave the stockholders twenty days in which to file an answer to the suit and assessed them $10 costs each.

CRANE MAY SEE BOOKS.

Court Rules Against Rock Island Railway Company Officials.

Magistrate Appleton in the First District Court held yesterday that the refusal of officials of the Rock Island Railway Company, having the custody of its books in this city, to permit Warren C. Crane, one of the stockholders, to examine and inspect the stock books and stock ledger, brought them within the provisions of the penal law of this State and upon a proper showing would make them liable to its provisions.

Contention was made by J. Du Pratt White of counsel for the Rock Island Railway Company, that, inasmuch as it was a foreign corporation, it was not subject to the laws of this State so far as the requirements in regard to examination and inspection of the stock books and stock lists were concerned, and that these officers could refuse to permit stockholders to so examine and inspect the books and that their refusal to do so would not constitute any violation of the laws of this State.

L. J. Kreael and S. M. Stroock, as counsel for Mr. Crane, who is a member of the Amster committee representing minority stockholders, contended that, inasmuch as the Rock Island Railway Company maintained an office in this State where its stock books and stock ledgers were kept and transfers were made, the officials were under obligation to permit such examination and inspection, and their refusal constituted a violation of law.

The contention of the minority stockholders was sustained by Magistrate Appleton, and the case will proceed to trial upon the facts on Monday morning.

Arabic Has Record English Mail.

The White Star Line received a cablegram yesterday announcing the sailing from Liverpool of the steamship Arabic. She is bringing to New York 575 passengers and 3,264 bags of mail, the greatest consignment of mail ever carried on a single steamship from England. The Arabic was to have sailed on Feb. 24, but was delayed because of a strike of coal passers at Liverpool.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.
INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE
FIRST SHOWING
of the
AUTHENTIC MODELS
from the
FEBRUARY COLLECTION
Spring and Summer 1915
Callot Sœurs
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44TH STREET THEATRE W. of B'way. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:10.
Captured New York Like Grant Took Richmond!
EMMA TRENTINI AND CLIFTON CRAWFORD IN THE PEASANT GIRL
MELODY, FUN, DANCE AND HANDSOME PICTURES. WHAT MORE? —Herald.
EXCELS "THE MERRY WIDOW." —Press.
WELCOME ARRIVAL. HEARTILY RECOMMENDED.—Tribune.
SOURCE OF UNALLOYED PLEASURE.—Reamer, Sun.
APPLAUSE LOUDLY CORDIAL. —Times.
RECALL AFTER RECALL. SCORED BIG SUCCESS.—De Foe, World.
CHARMING, TUNEFUL, AND BRILLIANT.—Journal of Commerce.

Winter Garden Matinee Today, Best Seats $1 and $1.50 Phone 9260 Columbus. Evenings at 8.
Maid In America
COMPANY OF 180
STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
Winter Circus
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER. Thrills. Laughs—No Violence.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL. By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE. Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

WEST END Matinees Today & Tuesday. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. All Seats 25c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: THE BIG IDEA.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SINNERS. BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

Manhattan Op. Ho. 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8 Evgs. 8; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST 12 PERFORMANCES. LIFE. WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must to go Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night. Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

PRINCESS Evenings (Incl. Sunday) 8:20. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:20. James Barnes' Moving Pictures. Through Central Africa. 4,000 Miles of Dark Continent on Screen. See the Pygmies—the Inquisitive Hippo—Wild Animals at the Water Hole, etc.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 3 WEEKS. DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY" Next Week.....MILESTONES

Season 1914-1915
PIANOLA RECITAL
Third of a Special Lenten Series
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 West 42d Street
Friday Morning, March 5th, 1915, 11 A. M.
Admission Without Charge.
Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, Reader
Mr. Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola
A Dramatic Reading of Tennyson's Poem, "Enoch Arden," with the Richard Strauss Musical Setting
You are cordially invited.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Gorlitz, Well, Althouse, Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Spl. Mat. at 2 (75c. to $4.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Cond., Polacco.
Fri., at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 1:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 8:15 (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Rada. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 8:30. Puccini-Verdi Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Destinn, Case, Braslau, Schumann; Althouse, Tegani. Entire Metr. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Tannhauser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:30. Amore del tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Sp'l Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $2.50.) Haensel u. Gretel, followed by Ballet Divertissements.
Thurs. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Mar. 9, at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

DIONYSION
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
beginning Monday Evening, MARCH 15,
ISADORA DUNCAN
Mon. Ev., Mar. 15—Schubert, Brahms, Beethoven.
Tues. Ev., Mar. 16—Chopin Program.
Wed. Aft., Mar. 17—Oedipus Rex.
Wed. Ev., Mar. 17—Iphigenia in Aulis
Thurs. Ev., Mar. 18—Iphigenia in Tauris.
Fri. Ev., Mar. 19—Oedipus Rex.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 20—Chopin Program
Sat. Ev., Mar. 20—Schubert, Chopin, Beethoven.
Sun. Ev., Mar. 21—Sacred Concert with Symphony Orchestra of 75.
Prices 10c., 25c, 50c, $1, $2, $3. Orders now received at 1602 Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL,
Saturday Evening, March 6th, 1915.
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT
Under the Auspices of Their Excellencies Count von Bernstorff and Dr. C. Dumba,
By ANNA von HEMERT, with
Carl Friedberg
The Eminent Pianist,
SARA GUROWITSCH, Cellist,
THEODORE von HEMERT, Baritone,
and Other Eminent Artists.
75c to $2.50 at Mgt., Annie Friedberg, 1425 Broadway, and Aeolian Hall Box Office. (Baldwin Piano.)

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
To-night at 8:15 & To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., 2:30.
SOLOIST, HAROLD BAUER
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; DVORAK, Symphony No. 4; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; WEBER, Overture, "Der Freischuetz."
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Chopin, Concerto; Goldmark, Symph., "Rustic Wedding."
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore,
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30.
JOHN McCormack
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL GARRISON | LUCILE ORRELL
Soprano | 'Cellist
Reserved Seats $3, now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow, Fri. Aft. 3 & next Sun. Aft. 3
Soloist, Elena GERHARDT
ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Overture "King Stephen," Songs with orchestra; 3 movements of 9th Symphony.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

2D SUBSCRIPTION—Sat. Night, Mar. 6.
CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
SOC. OF N. Y.
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist, GERMAINE SCHNITZER Pianist
BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Piano Concerto & Francesca da Rimini.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "Finest Acting in New York."—Press. Ethel Barrymore in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. MATINEE TODAY at 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3086 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Next Monday | Klaw & Erlanger's. Seats Today | ENTERTAINERS. IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY, FADS and FANCIES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK "KICK IN"

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER. Tonight 8 sharp; also March 8-12 & Mat. 13. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Fri. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15; also Mar. 9-10-11-13. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion

Grand O.H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25c to $1. MATINEE SAT., 25-50 & 75c. FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Romance."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY WEST 42d ST. 2:16 Twice Daily, Inc. Sundays, 8:05 Sharp. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Evs. & Sat. Matinee—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and Special Logo Seats, $2. Matinees 25c & 50c. Spcl. Logo Seats, $1. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, THE BIRTH OF A NATION
LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE CARRIED OFF ITS FEET.
AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!

CENTURY THEATRE. TO-DAY at 2:30.
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